

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The Testing of Cotton Fabrics

Address by H. P. Curtis to the Members of the Manchester Athenaeum Society, Manchester, Eng.

THE testing and analysis of yarns and fabrics is today more necessary than at time in the history of the trade. The average mill has a few testing machines, such as a warp reel, a Lea strength tester, a simple yarn balance and, perhaps, a moisture testing oven; these being in many cases in charge of a boy or girl, who carry out some form of test when instructed to do so.

Turning to the analysis and dissection of woven fabrics, considerable trade is done by manufacturers quoting to match-patterns received from shippers abroad. Though these patterns are often only a few inches square, he said, it is to the credit of Lancashire and Yorkshire mill men that mistakes very seldom occur. Only the width and length are given; and the following particulars have to be obtained from the sample:—Weft and warp, ends per inch, picks per inch, nature of materials, and color for weft and warp counts of warp and weft yarn, the weave or design of fabric, selvages, and finish.

For the purpose of reproducing a fabric it is necessary to secure particulars of weights of each kind and color of warp and weft yarns, the length of warp used to make a piece of cloth, and the width of cloth in the reed.

Determination of Width.

The determination of the width and length of a piece of cloth is often the cause of much friction between manufacturer, merchant, and finisher. The warehouseman, proving with his yard stick that the cloth is narrow, ignores arguments as to the cloth having the correct number of ends. Cloth contracts after leaving the loom. Shortage may also be caused by humidity in the atmosphere, overweighting of the warp in the loom, or careless plaiting. However, customers have only the actual cloth received to work upon.

The standard fixed in America by the Federal Specification Board is as follows:—"The width shall be determined by laying the material on a flat surface without tension, then measuring the distance perpendicular to the length between the selvages to an accuracy of 1-16 inch. These measurements shall be taken at different places in the sample and the results averaged."

Having pointed out that differences in lengths of cloth will always trouble so long as textile fibres are

affected by moisture and elasticity. Mr. Curtis remarked that it paid in the end to declare every short length piece owing to the difficulties with the finisher, if this was not done.

Standard for Faults.

The examination of woven fabrics has become an important part of shipper's or merchant's warehouse work. But, he said, every cloth examiner must look at cloth with a sensible knowledge of what to expect for the price paid and the style or quality bought. A printing or bleaching cloth should not be judged on the same standard as a poplin. Manufacturers know very well that it does not pay to produce cloth that can be termed "seconds."

Weavers and looms are not perfect, but with reasonable care faults are few and the buyer should do his best to accept deliveries perhaps, with an allowance for bad faults, which allowance should be passed on to the customer abroad. That passing on to the customer should never be overlooked. Most manufacturers have every piece examined before it leaves the mill and slight defects are removed, and if he values his reputation every manufacturer will have his cloth examined by a skilful "cloth looker."

There does not appear to be a recognized standard for faults, but the most common are bad selvages, broken ends (or "ends down"), reed marks (or "reediness"), broken picks, broken pattern in dobbies, jacquards, colored checks and stripes, warp satins, etc.; thin and thick places in weft, colors in stripes and checks being wrong shades, oil stains, rust and dirt stains, mixed weft, tensible marks, slubby yarn floats in yarn, neps or other impurities in yarn, uneven yarn, and mildew stains.

Warp and Filling.

In determining warp and filling it need not be emphasized that this part of testing cloths is of great importance. There are several ways of correctly deciding which is warp and which is filling. If a pattern has a portion of selvedge attached, that at once gives warp. Reed marks show warp, that is, when the threads regularly seem to be in two's, three's

and four's. If one set of threads is spun twist-way and the other weft-way, then the twist-way spun is warp and the filling-way spun filling, as a rule.

The harder twisted of the two sets of threads is usually warp, and the soft spun usually filling. Regularity in one set of threads shows warp and irregularity shows filling. When one set shows some threads closer together than others this shows filling. If one series of threads has been sized it is nearly always warp, as filling is seldom sized. Should the pattern have been finished this, of course, does not apply. Generally, warp threads are straighter in the cloth than filling owing to weighting in the loom. Colored stripes one way generally show warp. A few cloths, such as "cross-overs" are woven with colored stripes in filling only.

Several counts of yarn in one series only denote warp. In checks, if there is one color with odd numbers of threads then it is warp, since most check looms put picks in the cloth in pairs. If the checking pattern is longer one way than the other, the long way is usually warp. Should one series of threads be two or more fold yarn, it is usually warp, but by no means always. If cotton is used all one way in wool mixture cloths, the cotton, as a rule, is warp. Stripes of crammed yarn one way show warp.

Pointing out that there are not many fancy cotton fabrics where there is any difficulty in determining which is the face side, Mr. Curtis said sateens showed face by filling on top, satins warp on top, cloths with color are usually brighter on the face, cords are more pronounced on the face, dobbies and brocades have the pattern more prominent on the face. When a definite finish is visible, that gives the face side as shown by printed, schreinered and other finished fabrics.

Ends Per Inch.

Mr. Curtis next gave a demonstration of the way in which threads or ends per inch and picks per inch are determined, illustrating this by lantern slides and by reference to different kinds of glasses. He said that some fabrics have so many ends either in warp or filling that

the only possible way is to cut one inch from the pattern and count each thread.

By using a pair of needle-pointed dividers, as found in any good set of drawing instruments, the exact inch can easily be obtained. Measure the inch on a rule, press the point into the cloth, and remove a few threads each side of the point, then count the threads between. By cutting from the cloth the part between the needle points there can be no doubt as to the number of threads, as each can be counted separately. Woven fabrics, he added, especially cotton, usually count better near the selvages than in the middle of the piece owing to a little greater shrinkage.

The next operation is usually to determine the material from which yarns are spun. A great variety of raw material is used in fabrics, and in many cases, two or more different fibres such as cotton and wool, cotton and silk, artificial silk and silk, are found in one fabric. Some yarns again are mixtures, as with cotton and wool, cotton and artificial silk, and others. Vegetable fibres included cotton, linen, hemp, jute, and ramie. Animal wools and hairs, as alpaca, worsted, woollen, angora, camel, horse-hair, all silks. Artificial silks, cuprammonium, viscose, as "snia," or Courtauld's, cellulose acetate, as celanese. Mineral, as asbestos, gold, silver, glass. Most of these could easily be seen in the fabric and needed no test.

Use of Microscope.

It is undeniable that most people when buying any textile fabric prefer to be sure that the material is actually as stated. With the sole exception of cotton cloths, however, all others are very frequently adulterated, not for fraudulent reasons, but usually to cheapen a high price material such as silk, wool, or linen. Mr. Curtis commended the use of the microscope, as most fibres had a distinctive characteristic when examined thereby. There is no need he said, to obtain an expensive microscope; one with a magnification power of 300 diameters will suffice, and will not cost much, but when examining fibres the operator must, of course, be familiar with the characteristic markings of each.

On finding counts of yarns from small patterns, Mr. Curtis indicated tests by comparison in weight, and means of estimating by twisting.

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Methodist Conference Answers Bishop Cannon

THE commission on industry, in joint session with the presiding elders of the Upper South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, South, meeting at Greenwood recently issued a reply to an article by Bishop Cannon, Jr., appearing in *The Christian Advocate*, the general organ of the church published at Nashville, Tenn., concerning the appeal to industrial leaders of the South which was first issued last spring.

Bishop Cannon has been absent from this country, first in Africa, where he contracted malaria, then in Brazil, and later in Switzerland, and upon his return prepared and published a reply to the "Repudiation of the Appeal" made by the commission of the Upper South Carolina Conference and to criticism of it by *The Manufacturers Record* and other Southern papers.

Making Reply.

The reply of the commission to Bishop Cannon's recent article gives a brief history of the beginnings and development of the textile mill industry in South Carolina and of religious work in the mill communities. It shows the happy understanding and fine spirit of co-operation between employers, employees and religious workers and the success attending the work of the issuance of the appeal to industrial leaders of the South and the disposition to credit the appeal to the Methodist Church.

With this background, direct answer is made to the article of Bishop Cannon in some seven items, the summary of which is that the commission was under necessity of repudiating a document that so jeopardized their work which was being carried on in harmony with the discipline of the church and its utterance concerning industry; that whatever other industries may have been in the minds of the signers of the appeal the textile industry was especially designated and the appeal thereby made to apply specifically to it; that however small Bishop Cannon may think South Carolina and the work and workers within her borders, South Carolina, though small in area, has prominent place in the textile industry, that despite efforts to tie the Methodist Church, the Federal Council of Churches, or even the Commission on Temperance and Social Service, of which Bishop Cannon is chairman and in which relation he signs his recent article, up with the appeal, it remains a fact that no one of these officially had anything to do with it; that signers of the appeal largely followed the lead of Bishop Cannon, or Dr. Worth M. Tippy, and that many of these have disclaimed personal knowledge of the situation and few have attempted to defend the appeal.

Best Opportunity.

The reply reaffirms the conviction that "the mill village is, as being developed in the South, the best opportunity for mill people in this State of textile development," and states that "there is no sound reason calling for its abolition," and that they will continue their efforts

through it to bring about ideal conditions.

Concluding, the commission invites intelligent study and help for conditions through conference, but depreciates efforts of any person or group issuing appeals without conference and consultation with employers, employees and religious workers engaged in the area at which such are directed.

Following is the full text of the answer prepared and signed jointly by the members of the commission on industry and the presiding elders of the Upper Church Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

"South Carolina has largely been a pioneer in the textile industry in the South. The industry in its beginnings in this State had some pioneers who shaped it on educational and moral as well as industrial lines. Among these, some eighty years ago, was William Gregg, of Graniteville, S. C., whose plans definitely included provision that every child should have school advantage and that emphasis should be placed on moral and religious privileges for all. Other mills made like provision. The conditions generally, however, were varied, and the industry developed much faster than proper and adequate educational and religious privileges. The whole question was new.

"Some forty years ago the development of the industry began on a large scale. From the first the Methodist Church sought to meet these changing conditions. Various methods were required with more or less success. Theories of supposed specialists were tried and often found wanting. Steadily mill management came to see the need for improved conditions in every social phase and provided such at enormous overhead expense. Many communities in these last years have been organized on ideal lines and the mill people encouraged in every way possible to take the initiative with full scope for self expression. In all this the Methodist Church was active, blundering sometimes, succeeding oftener.

Textile Industry.

"The Upper South Carolina Conference occupies the territory in South Carolina in which the textile industry is most prominent and in which greatest development has been made not only in the State but in the entire South. Deeply interested in the movement and its possibilities from the start and constantly studying it in all its phases of need and possibilities in 1923 this conference took a decidedly forward step in relation to this industry. A commission on industry was established with a full time executive secretary to devote himself to this great service. The results have been gratifying. It has been carried forward in accord with the discipline of our church. The utterances of our General Conference have been constantly in mind. Effort has been successfully made to bring about the best of understanding between employers and employees, the establishment of better hours, the im-

provement of conditions, and, through all, the putting of the spirit of Christ into education and all forms of social service. There has been a growing interest and co-operation on the part of the mill management and a knowing interest on the part of mill employees in the progress of service. Our cotton mill people, native born and of the purest and best Anglo-Saxon stock to be found in America today, are awakening to their opportunities, privileges and possibilities. Their church programs have become decidedly more virile and comprehensive. A number of mill churches are influencing and directing the entire program of community activities. Interest in leadership training and other lines of progressive study has been increasingly gratifying. In the matter of church support our mill people have even surpassed others in liberality. The larger percentage of increase in church membership in this territory has been coming from the mill churches. Church building with adequate equipment for religious education has been stimulated and many new churches, largely and freely contributed to by the mill people, have been erected and paid for, comparing most favorably with those of wealthy city congregations. Christian co-operation has been promoted. The social creed of the church has not for one moment been forgotten. A year ago the door was wide open for larger and better things, and we were moving forward. Labor, capital and church workers understood each other better, and hope was high that ideals might speedily be realized with increasing understanding and efficiency.

Cannon's Appeal.

"In the midst of this encouraging and developing situation we awoke one morning, some ten months ago, to see in the papers, 'An Appeal to the Industrial Leaders of the South,' signed by 41 prominent men and women of several denominations of Protestant churches, including bishops and other leaders of our own church, with headlines and editorials that showed clearly that the general reaction to this appeal was that the Methodist Church was responsible for it; that it was aimed especially at the textile industry of the South; and that its major effort was to abolish the cotton mill village. We found that in a moment through this utterance, however well intentioned all that we had been working for was jeopardized; those who had been actively co-operating estranged; and the loss of all, even any good things in the appeal, seriously threatened. The commission and the presiding elders of the Upper South Carolina Conference met in joint session, studied the document carefully, and promptly repudiated it. This we did in no uncertain terms or mincing language. The repudiation saved the situation in the territory for which we are responsible and our work has gone forward despite the temporary questioning and even hostility that was created. For some two months the appeal was widely discussed. Free

opportunity was afforded the signers and all others to defend it. Little defense was offered. Our work went on and the matter was all but forgotten.

"Now, some ten months after the appeal was issued, there appears in *The Christian Advocate*, Nashville, Tenn., the general organ of our church, an article by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., signed by him as chairman of the Board of Temperance and Social Service, in two lengthy installments, published January 6 and January 13, in defense of the original appeal. Our concern for the church we represent and the truly Christian service it is rendering in the textile communities, makes us deeply regret the reopening of this all but forgotten discussion renewing, if not accentuating, the hazards created by the first issuance of the appeal.

Text of Reply.

"To the lengthy reply of Bishop Cannon we say:

"1. In the reply of Bishop Cannon he appears to have in mind, chiefly, proof of his right and ability to have sponsored the appeal and secured signatures to it. He has much to say about other industries, and is quite sarcastic, with a bitterness that is scarce restrained, in referring to South Carolina as insignificant in Southern industry. It was distinctly stated in the appeal that the evils mentioned exist 'especially in the textile industry.'

"Whatever may have been in the minds of the writers of the appeal as to labor and living conditions in coal and iron mining and other industries in the South, the cotton mill community was singled out and readers of the appeal could not have considered it an arraignment of any other industry.

"However small Bishop Cannon may consider South Carolina and the work or workers within her borders, the indisputable fact is that in the textile industry the Carolinas and Georgia form the center and the major part in the South, and that South Carolina, though small in area, is second only to any State in the Union in the manufacture of cotton cloth. It is unfortunate that with his world knowledge Bishop Cannon has not ascertained this fact.

"(2) Despite Bishop Cannon's efforts to tie the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Federal Council of Churches, or even the Board of Temperance and Social Service, of which the bishop is chairman, up with the appeal, it remains a fact that no one of these officially had anything to do with it, for which fact we are devoutly thankful.

"Bishop Cannon's own explanation makes it clear that a group of three persons originated the appeal and circulated it for the signature of others. This seems to us a poor way of initiating such serious charges against an industry.

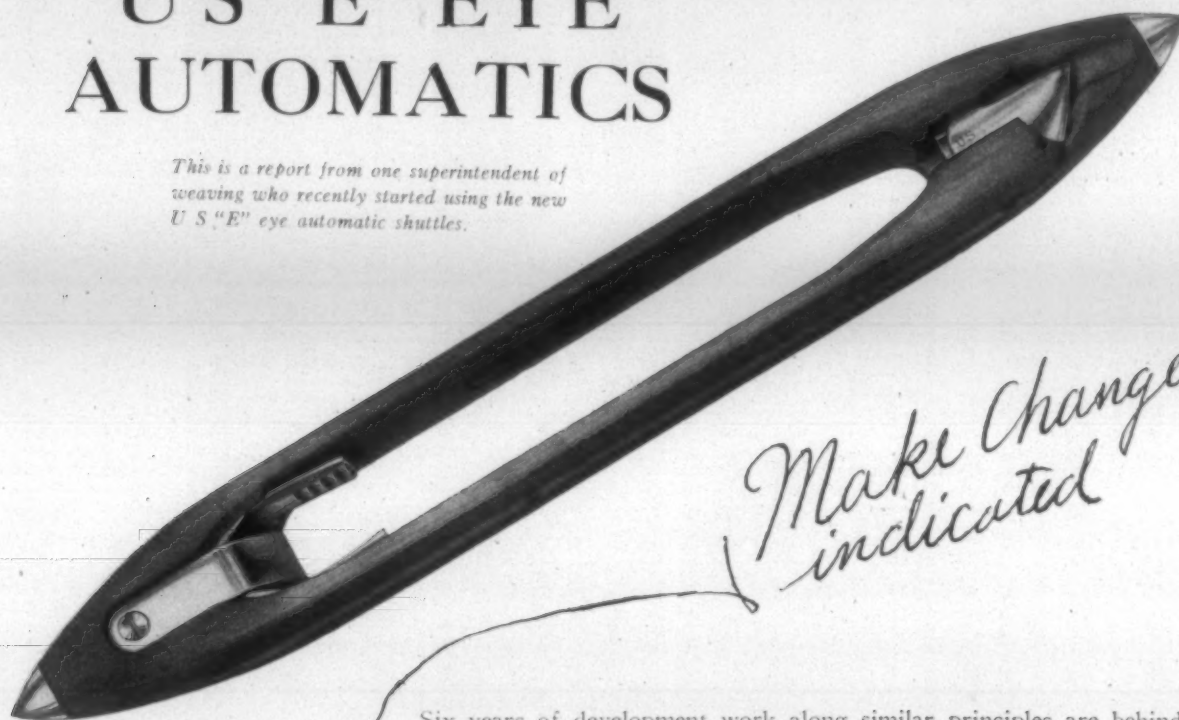
"With all Bishop Cannon's citations, we submit that the language of the appeal represents neither the Methodist Episcopal Church, the social creed of the churches, nor

(Continued on Page 30)

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Fancy Fabrics For Decorative Awnings

By Weave

THE fashion of beautifying the home grounds with pergolas, trellis designs, lattice arches and garden furniture has developed a demand for fancy fabrics somewhat heavier than ordinary cloth and lighter than canvas. No home, no matter how attractive, is considered complete in this age unless its appearance is enhanced by the addition of some garden architecture. Empty barrels, ash cans and general rubbish which used to litter up many a yard have given away to arbors and arcades, with seats and tables and sometimes latticed enclosures for sleeping porches. Boxed shrubs and Spanish jars are placed about for ornamental purposes, but the crowning beauty of the scene rests largely upon the striped or ornamented fabric used for seat covers, awnings and hammocks. The writer recently passed through a section of the country in which the lumber interests are giving special attention to the further development of the garden beautiful idea so that the short lengths of wood can be worked off at a profit in the construction of the articles. The textile industry benefits from this innovation because of the demand which follows for the fabric required in connection therewith. The fabric is a little out of the ordinary run. Some of it has to be woven on the two-ply principle so that one side will be different in texture,

color or ornamentation from the other side.

This is the case with awning material which is required to have ornamental designs on the top and a single color below. Sometimes the inner color must conform with the color scheme of surroundings, while the outer must be quite the opposite. Stripes are popular for the exterior, but one may see some wonderfully created designs in numerous colors. The richly decorated awning and screen cloths for

houses and garden furnishings are nearly as numerous as the plain or striped ones. They cost more, but they add more to the beauty of the home.

Constant Exposure Requires Strong Fabric and Fast Colors.

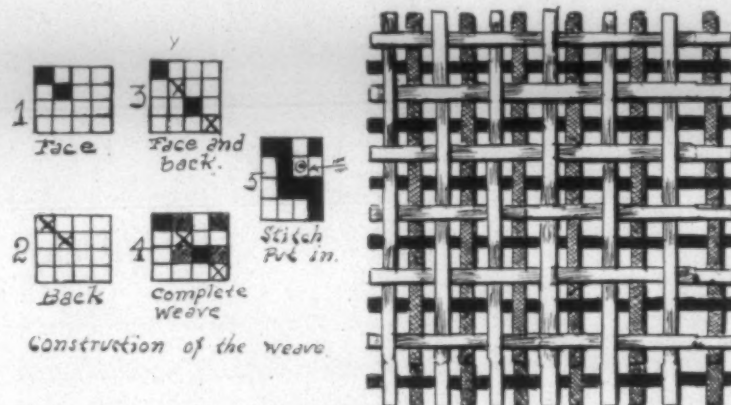
Fabrics used for awnings, porch screens, or upholstery purposes on garden furniture is necessarily exposed to the atmospheric conditions. Rains, heat and cold, dust, bacteriological action, light and other factors of exposure make it necessary

that the material be strong and the colors fast. Painted fabric for this purpose has been adopted in places, but it is more costly than the fabric in which the ornamentation is produced in the loom. The process of constructing a weave for making awning and garden furniture fabric on the double plan, so that if desired, one side of the fabric may be different from the other, is shown in the drawing. There are three classes of this form of double weave, one of which is woven one thread face and one thread back, another in which is woven two threads face and one back. The common form used for the class of goods under consideration is the first one in which the principle of one face thread and one back thread is observed.

We will use the common plain weave as an example, although the same rule is applicable to a twill, a basket or other weave of this class.

The plain weave for the face is shown in section 1 and the plain weave for the back is shown in section 2. The face weave is put upon its own system of threads in section 3 together with the back weave, which is placed on its own system of threads, and the distinction preserved by designating the former in solid squares and the latter with crosses. Then all of the face warp must be raised on every backing pick as shown by the shaded spaces

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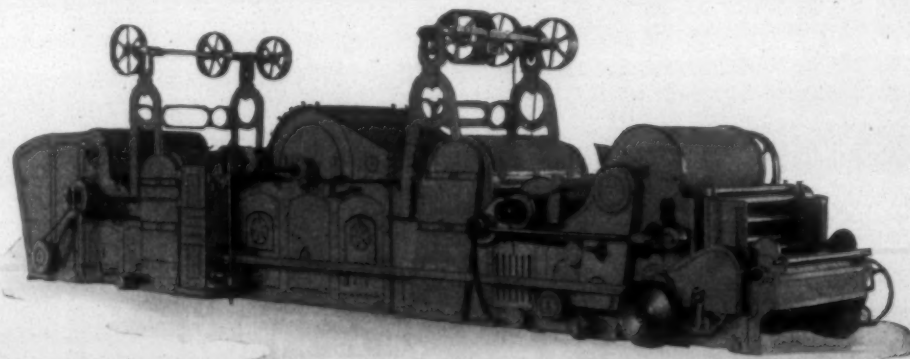
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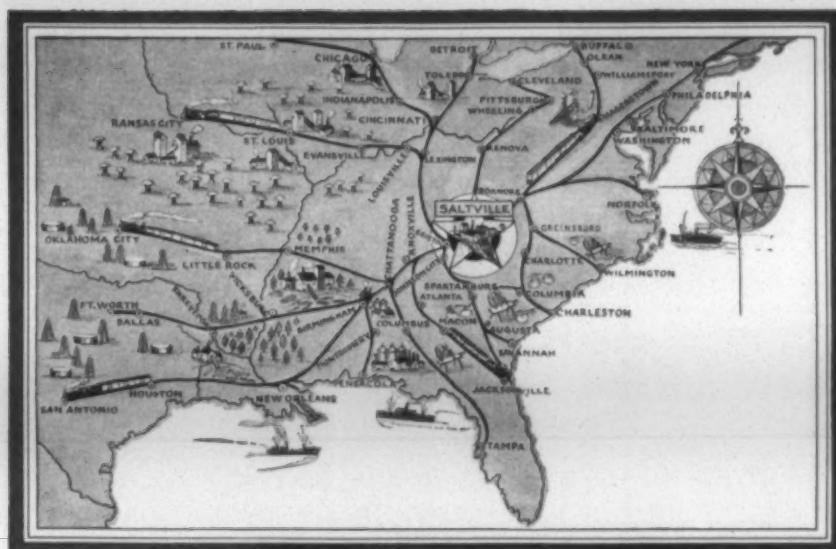
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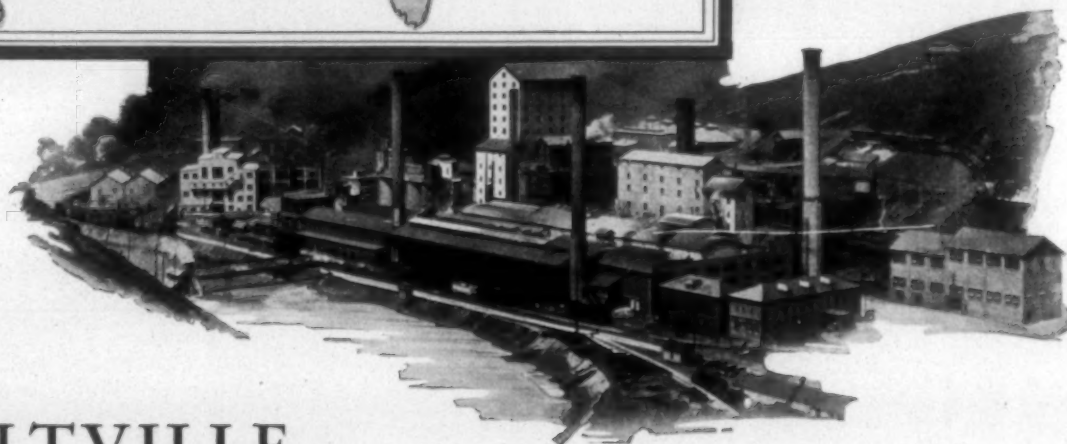


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SALTVILLE—

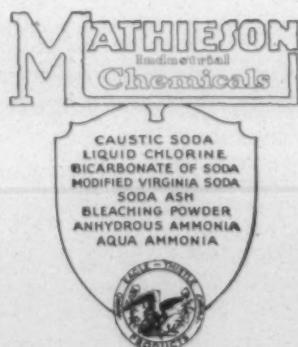
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time maintaining high quality, Southern alkali users have laid the cornerstone of industrial achievement and made their names and trade marks synonymous with high quality, uniformity and outstanding value.

To grow industrially, a community must have basically sound resources of such important raw materials as alkali and acid; in fact, industrial growth can be measured by alkali production. Saltville, then, may well be termed a keystone in the growing structure of Southern industry.



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Georgia Meeting March 20th

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that the spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will be held at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, March 20th. It will consist of a one-day convention with a morning session, a "Dutch" luncheon, and an afternoon session.

This organization is composed of the superintendents and department heads of the Georgia cotton mills, and meets twice a year in Atlanta for the discussion of technical problems relating to cotton mill operation.

Frank S. Dennis, manager and superintendent, Consolidated Textile Corporation, LaFayette, Ga., is general chairman of the association. J. W. Hames, superintendent, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is vice general chairman, and Robert W. Philip, associate editor of "Cotton," is secretary and treasurer.

The technical subject of carding will be discussed during the morning session, under the leadership of E. H. Rogers, agent of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, chairman of the carding committee. D. W. Anderson, manager, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga., and R. A. Morgan, agent, Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga., are also members of this committee. Mr. Hames, of Atlanta, and W. L. Phillips, superintendent, Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills, and R. A. Field, general superintendent, Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills, compose the spinning committee. The afternoon session will be devoted to spinning discussion, led by Mr. Hames.

A questionnaire covering major topics regarding carding and spinning has been submitted to the Georgia superintendents, who will submit their answers to the secretary for use by the chairmen in conducting the discussion. In addition to this specific assignments have been made in the case of each question to several men, to permit advance investigation and experiment on the subjects prior to the meeting, insuring accurate and authentic information in the discussions.

General Chairman Dennis also announces the appointment of the discussion committees for the September meeting. These appointments are made at this time, he explains, in order that the committees may begin work immediately on their respective parts of the program. Frank B. Williams, superintendent, Fairfax Mill Division, West Point (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, has been made chairman of the slashing committee, with George S. Elliott, assistant superintendent, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga.; George W. Murphy, superintendent, Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., and R. J. Jennings, of the Lanett Mill Division, West Point, (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, as members. Frank K. Petrea, superintendent, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., is chairman of the weaving group, and Frank E. Heymer, superintendent, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Colum-

bus, Ga., heads the division on spooling and warping. Frank L. Asbury, Jr., superintendent, Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is the chairman of the committee appointed on cloth room practice.

Mr. Dennis also states that the association is forming local groups in some of the larger textile centers of the State, which will hold meetings between the general conventions of the parent body. The Atlanta group has already been formed, and plans are under way to organize similar groups in such cities as Columbus, Macon, Griffin, and Augusta.

A copy of the questionnaire to be discussed at the March 20th meeting follows:

Questions on Carding.

1. What is the average moisture content of your freshly-opened cotton, and how does this vary? What are the extremes you have found in various lots?

2. From your experience, what type of opening system have you found best for your conditions, considering the amount of waste, breaking strength, and running qualities of work? Give your experience with relative merits of horizontal against vertical openers—waste percentages, running qualities of stock, strength, etc?

3. Have you experimented with the use of humidity in the picker room? Do you use any regular method for changing the weight of laps in accordance with the changes in relative humidity? Give results and methods in either case.

4. Describe any special attachments you have applied on your cards. Give their purposes and send your opinion as to results.

5. What effect on evenness results from varying sizes of trumpets on cards and drawing frames?

6. At what depth should the flutes on metallic rolls on drawing frames be run? How do you determine whether these are set too deep or not deep enough. Give effects and remedies for running too deep and not deep enough.

7. What methods do you use for keeping tensions on the fly frames?

Questions on Spinning.

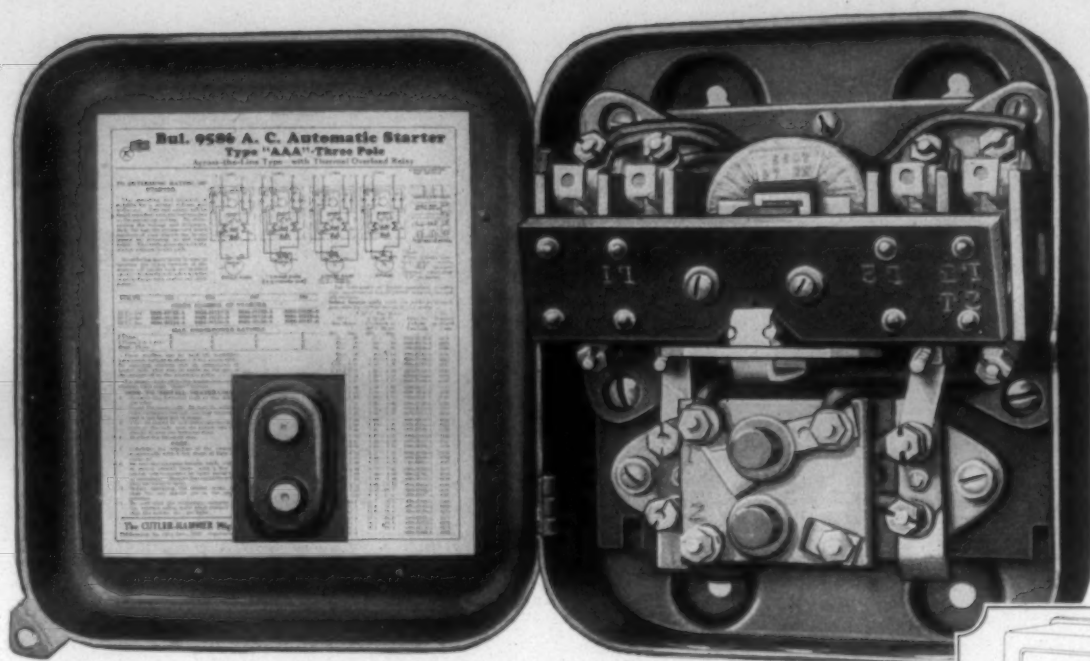
1. Please make a thorough test to determine the end breakage per 100 spindles per hour, and causes. Give yarn number, whether single or double roving, size of ring, speed of roll and spindle, weight of traveler, draft, twist factor, grade and staple of cotton.

2. Have you had any experience with the four-band drive on spinning? If so, what are the results?

3. What is the best break draft on spinning? What effect does increasing or decreasing the break draft have on breaking strength?

4. Give experience with cork rolls in card room and spinning. Do you use the seamless cot or some other type?

5. Do you use any special automatic cleaning device for spinning frames? What is your experience?



"AAA"



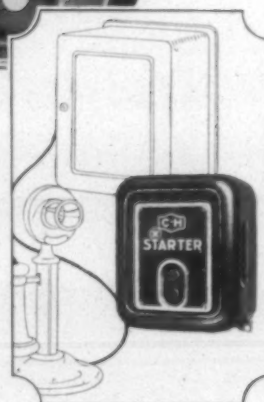
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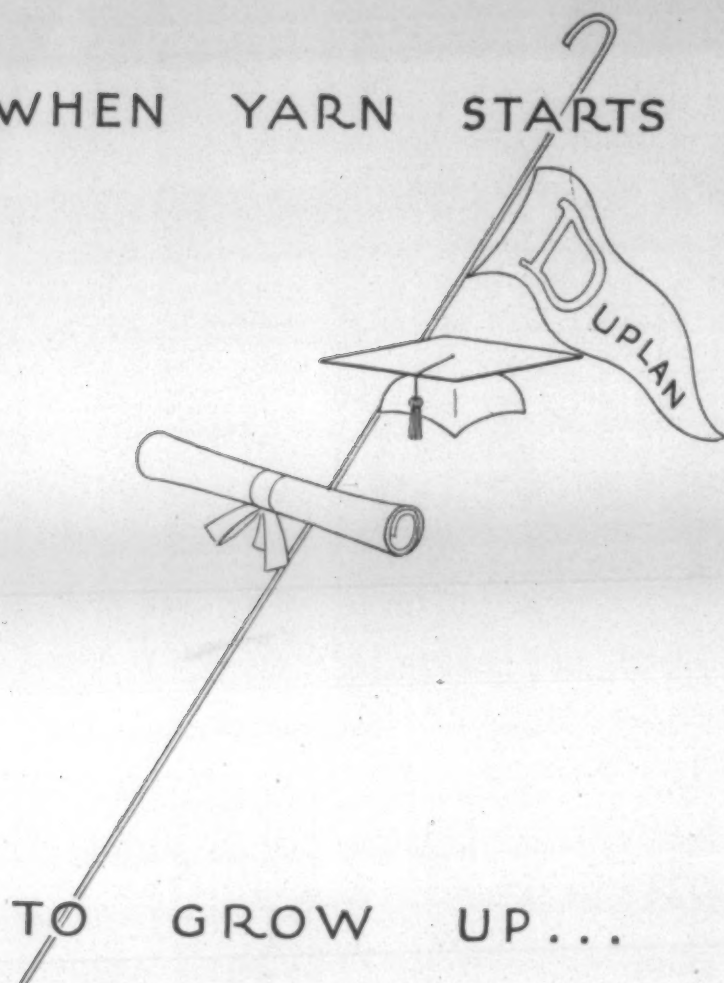
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Trend of Sales of Cotton, Silks and Rayon Piece Goods

THAT the volume of sales of plain colored silks is three times as important as the volume of sales of printed silks is indicated by the survey of 100 silk goods departments conducted by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, among its member stores. The following percentages show the relative importance of different plain colored silks to the total sales of the silk goods department. These figures apply to a period of six months from February to August of 1927:

Crepe 31 per cent; sheers 8 per cent; satin-faced fabric 9 per cent; tub silks 7 per cent; radium, taffeta 4 per cent; rayon mixtures 3 per cent; all different fabrics in black color 11 per cent. The printed silks are composed of crepe de chine, radium, foulard and taffeta, which took 18 per cent and chiffon, voile and georgette which accounted for 6 per cent of the total silks sales for the same six months period. It is interesting that other novelty fabrics, such as sport silk, moire, etc., amounted to only 3 per cent. During the spring and summer months, velvets and brocades took only 1 per cent of the total sales. One-half of the total silk goods sales during the period under consideration was taken by plain crepes, together with printed crepes and printed radium and taffeta. The sheer fabrics, both plain and printed, took 14 per cent of the sales. Rayon mixtures represented 4 per cent of the volume of the silk business.

When the comparison is made between the relative importance of different fabrics during the six months period, from February to August, 1927, with the corresponding period of 1926, significant changes are worth noting. The relative percentage of sales of many fabrics has undergone an important percentage change, as compared with 1926. Printed crepe had a drop of 24 per cent of the relative importance in 1926 which was 23.4 per cent to 17.7 per cent in 1927. Sport fabrics declined 50 per cent, amounting to less than 2 per cent in 1927. Plain radium, taffeta and broadcloth dropped 15 per cent, amounting to 3.5 in 1927. The plain crepes, on the other hand, showed almost a 20 per cent increase, reaching 31 per cent in 1927, printed sheers gained by 21 per cent, plain tub silk by 44 per cent, plain sheers by 4 per cent, plain rayon mixtures by 40 per cent of their relative importance of sales in 1926.

Satin-faced fabrics have been distinctly more popular during the fall season or August, September and October of 1927, when they took more than one-fifth of the total sales of silks, than they were in the preceding months when they amounted to only 9 per cent. The most spectacular change, however, was shown by velvets which, being distinctly a fall fabric, amounted to 23 per cent in the three months of the fall season as against only 1 per cent during the spring and summer months. All the black fabrics have also gained in their popularity in the

also gained in their popularity in the 16 per cent versus 11 per cent from February to August. The prints and the tub silks are more of a spring and summer proposition as during that period they took almost 30 per cent of the total sales which compares with only 8 per cent in the fall season. The plain colored fabrics, namely crepe, taffeta, radium and the sheers, amount to more than a quarter of the total sales in the fall season, which is less than their share of the spring and summer business. The rayon mixtures, including rayon velvets, took almost 10 per cent of the silk goods sales in the fall months.

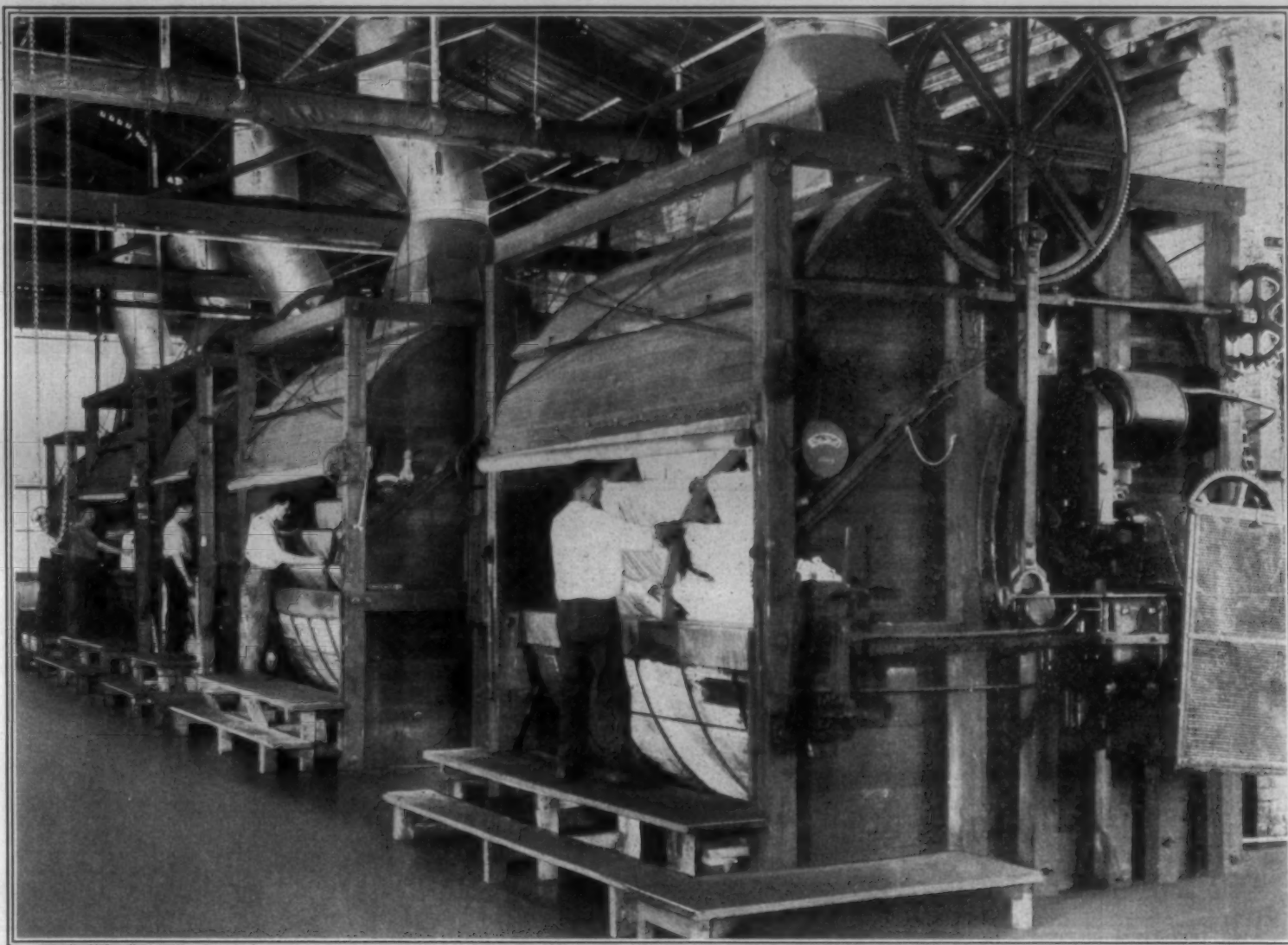
These figures, with a wealth of other interesting data on the trend of sales of silk and wash-goods departments, were presented at a meeting of merchandise men and buyers during the annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association by Alexis Sommariapa, associate in research. They are the result of a comprehensive study conducted under his direction in many parts of this country under the auspices of the association. A total of 101 reports were secured from silk goods departments and 95 reports from wash-goods departments of retail stores in 43 cities in 19 States. These reports formed the basis of the complete survey. The stores range in size from small ones to the largest, and are located in communities of every size. A representative number of exclusive, average and popular-price stores have been included in the survey. The reports do not cover either the fabrics sold in the drapery departments or in the special lining sections. All chemically produced fibres whose basis and chief ingredient are cellulose are included in rayon.

The sale of printed cotton amounted to 50 per cent, the plain cotton to 20 per cent and the rayon and rayon mixtures to 24 per cent of the total sales of wash goods from February to August, 1927. The following table summarizes the relative importance of different wash goods:

Plain cotton:	
White cotton	7.1
Plain colored cotton	13.7
Printed cotton:	
Sheers, organdy and Swiss	5.0
Semi-sheer, voile and dimity and batiste	19.6
Heavy cotton, percale, sateen	21.5
Cotton crepe, plisse, twisted crepe	3.8
Rayon and rayon mixtures:	
Voile, plain and printed	6.4
Satins	3.9
Alpacas	7.5
Yarn dyed	2.2
Crepe made with cotton mixed with rayon or silk	4.3
Cottons:	
Gingham, tissue, madras	3.1
Miscellaneous	1.9

100%

When the figures of the six spring and summer months of 1927 are (Continued on Page 29)



Battery of 5 hoist machines for mercerized cotton in the Boger and Crawford Plant, Philadelphia.

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Fabric Construction

Editor:

We wish to make a nice line of narrow width napped and felted goods to be 27 inches wide and 5 yards per pound, 27 inches wide and 4½ yards per pound; also 24½ inches wide and weighing 5 yards per pound. Can some of your readers advise me what would be the simplest combination way of constructing these goods. Ala.

Cone Warping.

Editor:

Will you please advise me through your Discussion Page what is meant by "cone warping?" M. L. W.

Uneven Chain Warping.

Editor:

We are troubled very much with uneven lengths in our belled warp chain warping. How can this be remedied? Warper.

Answer to Bias.

Editor:

Reerring to Bias' question—"How is cloth cut on a perfect bias?" In order to cut cloth on a perfect bias, the rule is to find the exact width of the cloth, and measure a length of this cloth to be the same as the width. That is, a piece of any cloth should be of the same length as the width. Now cut this cloth on the bias from one corner to that of the opposite corner, and this will cut the cloth on a perfect bias. That is, cloth is cut on a perfect bias when it is cut as a right angle triangle and the two sides of the right angles are of equal length. Cloth may be cut on the bias at other angles, but it would not be perfectly cut on the bias. Y. S. S.

The Need of Doubling.

Editor:

I notice a question relative to doubling.

Mills considering using the long draft spinning methods now in use, may obtain greater doublings to insure even work, at the drawing frame. At present there are many concerns using 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 on their drawings with very good results. Using 4 to 1 on the finisher picker and 8 to 1 on two drawing processes gives 256 doublings at the slubber. Where 4 to 1 and 10 to 1 on two drawing processes are used this gives 400 doublings at the slubber.

The idea of using 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 on the drawings has been used in the past by many mills with better breaking strength and even yarns but was never universally adopted. With the increasing use of the long draft it has come into more use again.

The main thing about long draft-

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

ing is that the quality of the preparation of the roving before spinning has got to be as good as it can possibly be made because the errors in handling show up twice as great in the yarn. Any roving that has been well made in the processes before spinning will spin well and cause very little trouble as far as the ends breaking down goes. A spinner can run just as many spindles on long draft as on short draft. There is a loss for equal counts using a draft of 20 against 10 of about 7 to 10 per cent in breaking strength in the yarn, using average cotton.

Some concerns are slowing up their card speeds and running their carding overtime to make up for the loss in production, figuring that the increased quality of the work will more than compensate for the extra time costs. J. S. JR.

Answer to Mfr.

Editor:

"Mfr." wants to know how much weight will be lost when napping, and will there be any gain in yardage; also can some of this weight be regained in the finishing of same and will there be any gain of yardage?

For the benefit of "Mfr." will be pleased to inform him that a test made of such goods showed an average results as follows: No gain of yardage while napping. They lightened in weight to 7 yards per pound, which equals a loss of about 16 per cent in weight.

The finishing process showed an average gain of 1 yard or 2½ per cent, and the weight was regained to the extent of about 8 per cent. Napper.

Answer to D. K.

Editor:

The best kind of a cone belt is one which is strong, wears well, and does not slip. The belt must not be too wide. The writer has found from experience, that the style of belt best adapted for this service is a combination of two belts riveted together. One should be a one-inch belt, and the other should be two inches wide. The one-inch belt is to come next to the cone. This belt will give a narrow grippy surface to

the cone. But as this belt is riveted to a two-inch belt, this belt will be for strength only. As it will not come into contact with the cone, there will be no slipping. That is, an inch belt will come into contact with less surface of the cone and cause less slipping. It will also shift more easily. Y. S.

Answer to L. A. B. Weaver

Editor:

I have just noticed what L. A. B. Weaver has asked about night production. I wish to say that we are getting as good or better production at night as we do in day time. We have hank clocks on all spinning frames and also frames in card room. We only operate our weaye room about half at night, but we have a strict system and require everyone to come up to it.

I used to say that you couldn't run a night shift on as good a basis as the day shift, but I know now that I was wrong. It takes good men, competent hustlers to get night production, men who have the backbone to demand what they want and keep everything up to standard.

S. L. E.-Texas.

Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

In answer to the question by Spinner regarding spare leather rolls for spinning. He should make a small box and hang it on a post. Be sure that the rolls hang so that the leather does not touch anything at any point. If rolls lie on creels their weight will make a flat place on the leather and they will not run right. They should also be placed in the box so they will not touch leather nor stand on end.

Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

In answer to the question by Spinner relative to spare top rolls for spinning, would say he must have them, but must also keep them locked up. I use the following system:

Each spinners' name is written on a sheet and each roll she uses is checked to her name. The names of the spinners are hung up on a board

next to the roller box. I see that the rolls are handled by the section men only. They put in the new rolls and bring back the old ones. At the end of each week we know how many rolls each spinner has used. By keeping this careful check on rolls we have been able to keep our roller cost down to a low point.

S. L. E.-Texas.

S'izing Formula Wanted.

Editor:

Some weeks ago I noticed a question in these columns asking for a size formula for 80x80 print cloths. In answer to the question you stated later that a number of replies had been sent by you direct to the man who wished the information.

I would be glad if you would have a number of your readers send me similar information, covering a formula for 80x80 prints, having it come to you and then forwarded to me. Greg.

Roving Laps on Middle Roll

Editor:

We are having considerable trouble with roving running around the middle roll on spinning frame. What are the remedies. Jim.

More About Night Production

Editor:

I note in your Paper of Feb. 2nd where L.A.B.-Weaver wants a question on night production answered. He says in reply to this question that he does not get good results from operating his department at night with his second hands. He also says his boys are too well known and seems to think his low production can be overcome by employing men from other mills. L. A. B.-Weaver, let me ask you a question. Do you know your men your self? Have you kept in close touch with them on the job, training them right so they would be qualified to run your night jobs when called upon to do so? My advice is this, know your men yourself, train them, keep an eye on them and everyone who takes an interest in his job will run it for the best interest of your company and himself. Pick that one out, give him a little chance once in awhile and keep him in line for a better job and I think you will have men you can depend on and your production will not be a thing to worry about. If a man knows there is something better in store for him he will always be interested in his job, production and everything else.

We should all take an interest in training our men. Don't wait for the other fellow to do that for you. Train them yourself, they will suit you better. Give your night men to understand they are the only ones

(Continued on Page 27)

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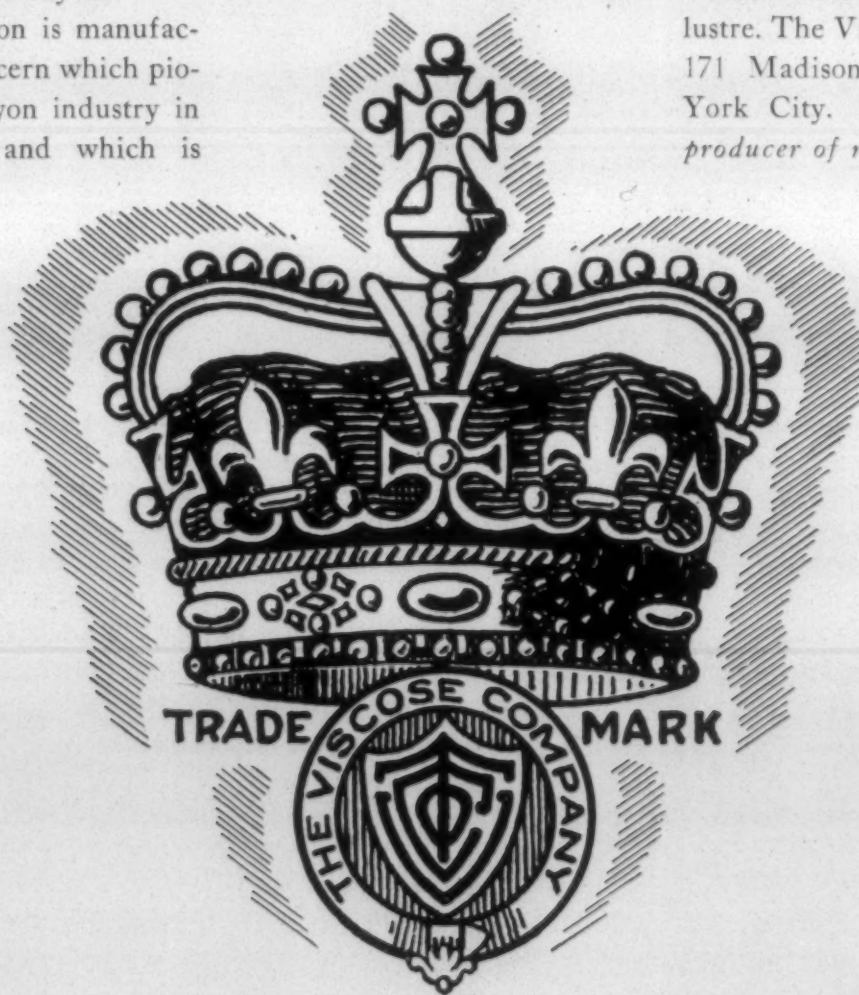
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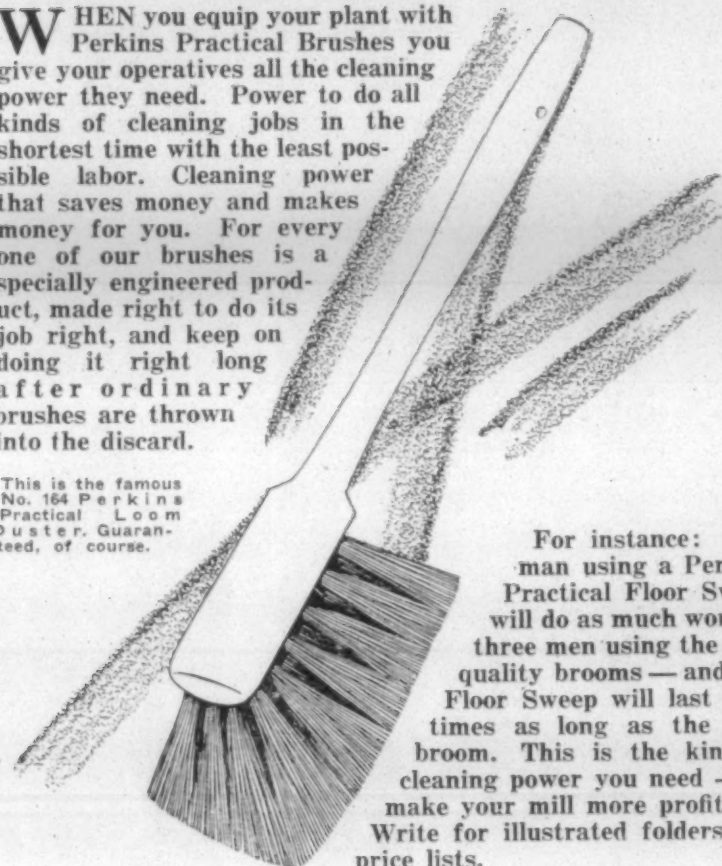


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Night Operation Is Only Temporarily Profitable For Mills

WE have recently published a number of articles showing how cotton mills profits have been sacrificed because of increased production through operation at night. The Textile World, of New York, is also pointing out the disadvantages of the situation that results from night operations. The following article from that publication adds further evidence to show that night operations bring about unprofitable conditions. It was written by R. E. Loper, of Ralph E. Loper Company, textile cost engineers, of Fall River, Mass., and Greenville, S. C. The article appeared in the February 4th issue of the Textile World.—Editor.

The extreme shortage of cotton goods and the resulting high prices which were obtained during the war period induced many mills to build up organizations for day and night operation.

At that time, this procedure was very profitable. The extremely large profit, which in some cases amounted to as much as ten times the normal profit per pound, fully justified the mills in striving for increased production, and where necessary, increasing the cost per pound to get it.

Today the picture has changed completely. Manufacturing margins on cotton cloth are extremely narrow at best, and many Eastern mills find the market prices far below their cost of production.

Seeing that the majority of mills which started night operation have continued it, many mill executives, who still operate a single shift, have raised the question as to whether or not night operation would be a means of obtaining a satisfactory

profit from a highly competitive market. To such it may be interesting to carefully analyze the problem in the light of the actual experiences of managements who have operated day and night shifts for many years.

Three Advantages Expected.

There are three advantages which mill managements usually expect from night operation:

1. A lower manufacturing cost.
2. Twice as much product on which to make a profit for the mill.
3. Twice the volume of sales by which to double the profits of the selling house.

Every executive realizes that his fire insurance, State and local taxes, executive salaries and some other items of overhead are fixed charges. If the production can be doubled, the cost per pound for these items would, therefore, be cut in half. Against these savings there are certain items of cost which increase on night work. For example: In most sections it is customary to pay employees 10 per cent higher wage rates at night. The efficiency of operatives is lower at night. In well-run weave rooms this will normally be from 5 to 8 per cent below day operation.

In order to give proper weight to these and other important factors, a study of the results obtained by several well-run plants was made, and the table shown below prepared on the basis of their experience. These mills paid 10 per cent higher wage rates at night, but were able to entirely offset this by savings in yard, office and general labor. The production at night was 94 per cent of the day production per hour.

(Continued on Page 26)

Comparison of Costs with Single and Double Shifts in Typical Southern Print Cloth Mill with a Village

Items of Cost	Cost on day Operation	Cost on day and night Operation
Cotton with waste	60.0%	60.0%
Pay roll	21.8	22.5
Fixed expenses:		
Taxes, fire insurance, executive salaries, building repairs and depreciation, miscellaneous expense and mach'y obsolescence	6.5	3.4
Expense which increases with extra operation:		
Fuel, power, supplies, mach'y depreciation	11.7	12.0
Totals	100.0%	97.9%

The reduction in cost due to day and night operation in a typical print mill is 2.1 per cent.

Comparison of Costs with Single and Double Shifts in Typical Southern Coarse Sheetting Mill with a Village.

Items of Cost	Cost on day Operation	Cost on day and night Operation
Cotton including waste	66.7%	66.7%
Pay roll	18.0	18.5
Fixed expenses:		
Taxes, fire insurance, executives salaries, building repairs and depreciation, miscellaneous expense, and mach'y obsolescence	5.6	2.9
Expense which increases with extra operation:		
Fuel, power, supplies, mach'y depreciation	9.7	10.0
Totals	100.0%	98.1%

The reduction in cost due to day and night operation in a typical coarse sheetting mill is 1.9%.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1928

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Fuller E. Callaway

The death of Fuller E. Callaway on Sunday removed one of the most striking figures that the textile industry has produced.

He was the fourteenth child in a Baptist minister's family of seventeen, in the days when Baptist ministers received very meagre pay.

It is said that his first year on the farm netted him \$36 and then having managed to borrow \$500 he opened Callaway's Mammoth Five and Ten-cent Store. In explaining the word "Mammoth," he said that in those days \$500 bought a mammoth lot of 5 and 10 cent articles.

His wit and humor were proverbial and many of his comments and observations have been repeated throughout the industry.

Probably his best known statement and one that truly indicated the man, was:

"Do not try to get three feet in the trough. Let the other fellow have some. The hog that tries to put in a third foot, turns over the trough with the result that there is no food either for him or the others.

In the treatment of his employees Fuller Callaway certainly carried out that idea, as he was always sincerely interested in their welfare.

When cotton went to 12 cents last year most mill men became so bearish that they waited for a 10 cents price, but Fuller Callaway knowing that it was below cost of production and being willing to "leave some for the other fellow" purchased his requirements for a long period ahead. Several times during his career he did the same thing, while his competitors waited for a "little further decline."

His foresight and his business judgment were unusual and the group of mills that he left in fine condition, both physically and financially, are a tribute to his ability.

Fuller E. Callaway is entitled to be placed in the front rank of the strongest men that the textile industry of the South has produced.

It must have comforted him in his declining years to know that his mantle was to fall upon the shoulders of a son who had already demonstrated his ability to carry-on.

Our Greatest Compliment

We have frequently said that the greatest compliment we ever received and the one we appreciated most came from Fuller E. Callaway.

After being absent from cotton manufacturers meetings for several years, Mr. Callaway attended the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Atlanta in 1927.

When we met him he said:

"I have not been in good health for several years and the doctors do not let me read much, but there is one journal I always read and that is the Southern Textile Bulletin. I want to tell you that I admire your policies and your editorials."

Coming from a man like Mr. Callaway we have a right to claim that it was the greatest compliment of our journalistic career.

Rate of Consumption

The Garside Service shows that for the five months ending December 31st, 1927, the world consumption of American cotton was 6,926,000 bales, against 6,168,000 during the same months in 1926.

The consumption of 6,926,000 bales for five months is at the rate of 16,622,000 bales for twelve months.

In order for consumption of American cotton to drop to 15,250,000 as predicted by many there would have to be a reduction during the first seven months of 1928 of 1,372,000 over last season and with the purchasing power of the world showing no signs of declining we fail to see indication of any such reduction.

Alabama Mills Company

The letter published below was received by us from Y. Burke, editor and publisher of the Guntersville Advertiser, Guntersville, Ala. It refers to our editorial "Ten White Elephants," published last week. Mr. Burke writes us as follows:

Your clipping, "Ten White Elephants," was received. It was shown to several leading stockholders in the Alabama Mills Company, and has created quite a little comment. Some do not put much credence in it, they say, while others are very much concerned. I would like to have more "dope" on the proposition, as I am also a stockholder and do not want to be robbed, if it is to be a skin game like you say. I enclose ten cents in stamps and will thank you to mail me a copy of the Bulletin of February 9th. Also more particulars concerning the Alabama Mills Company, if you have them.

Our reply to Mr. Burke's letter is as follows:

Yours of the 13th to hand.

We did not say or intimate that the Alabama Mills Company deal was any "skin" game or that you were being robbed.

Our editorial "Ten White Elephants" was intended as a protest against erecting in Alabama ten mills, with second hand machinery, which were to cost \$60 per spindle.

We do not think that there is any chance whatever for such mills to prove profitable to the stockholders and at least 95 per cent of the experienced cotton manufacturers in the South will make the same statement if consulted by you.

Mills built with second hand machinery will be at a disadvantage from the start, as they cannot compete with modern mills either in quality or cost of production.

About two years ago mills were built at Opp and Geneva with new machinery and have been very successful.

On the other hand, mills erected at Madrid, Pinchard and Sylacauga (Sylacauga Cotton Mills) with second hand machinery are idle and for sale and can no doubt be bought today for less than \$10 per spindle.

We do not want anything that we said to be considered as discouraging the erection of a cotton mill in your town as we have absolute faith in the future of the textile industry of the South.

Cotton mills in the New England States and in England, which are our two greatest competitors, are allow-

ing their machinery to wear out and as each year passes their equipment, as a whole, is becoming more antiquated and more inefficient.

We are doing all in our power to keep the mills in the South alive to the necessity of keeping their equipment up-to-date and efficient.

If you will erect a new machinery mill in Guntersville you will have a plant that will be able to compete in quality of product and cost of production with any in the United States, whereas with old machinery you will fight a losing battle from the start.

You can buy your textile machinery on long terms and the burden of your debt will be far less than the burden of antiquated equipment.

A 5,000 spindle new machinery mill would be far better and yield more dividends than a 10,000 spindle second hand equipment mill.

We do not think it good for the cotton manufacturing industry to have men, in ten Alabama towns, invest their money in an enterprise from which they will not receive dividends and with much doubt whether or not they will ever get back more than a small part of the capital invested.

We hope that you will proceed with your plans for a cotton mill, but that you will not allow it to be handicapped, from the start, by being filled with second hand machinery.

Yours truly,

DAVID CLARK, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin.

The Mill Village and Social Betterment

CERTAIN newspaper reports have led men who are not Methodists to think that the Methodist church is behind an attack upon the existing mill village in the South, and we are writing this to assure all such there is no reason to think so. We are now speaking for North Carolina when we say that no outsider, whether churchman or non-churchman, has any authority to speak for the Methodist church in North Carolina. The presiding elders, pastors and laymen in connection with the managers of the mills and mill operatives of North Carolina are working together to solve our mutual problems. These problems are many and some of them difficult, but we do not expect any assistance from theorists who have never been in intimate touch with actual conditions and who have never put a dollar into the work of social betterment.

We in North Carolina are hard at work and saying little, but if the workers were called to express themselves they would likely stand close beside our brethren in South Carolina as our problems are similar and we, like them, have an intimate knowledge of the work.

We expect to continue to toil together for the social and moral and religious betterment of all concerned and are not looking for aid from agitators who do nothing more than write for the papers.—North Carolina Christian Advocate.

Personal News

J. F. Frye has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. T. Thomas has resigned as general manager of the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. C. Mason has been appointed superintendent of the Imperial Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C.

M. H. Burn has been promoted to overseer of day weaving at Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Earl Womble is now second hand in No. 1 carding at the Winsboro Mills, Winstonsboro, S. C.

F. B. Gardner has resigned as manager of the Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark., effective March 1.

A. T. Cain, of Concord, N. C., has become overseer of carding and spinning at Belle-Vue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

W. R. McCuen is now secretary and assistant treasurer of the new Pioneer Braid Company, Laurens, S. C.

D. C. Collier, president of the Southern Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga., was in the New York market last week.

Henry Starnes has resigned as sec-Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

W. B. Shannon, from Rutherfordton, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Republic Mills No. 3, Great Falls, S. C.

T. H. McKay, formerly of Providence, R. I., will be head of the Southeastern Dye and Bleachery Works, which is to build a bleaching and dyeing plant at Salisbury, N. C.

Arthur Bowland, formerly with the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., has become night superintendent of the Connecticut Mills, Decatur, Ala.

John A. Hunt, superintendent of the Ensign Mills, Hampton, Ga., suffered a stroke of paralysis last week and is in a serious condition. He is being treated at a hospital in Griffin.

George W. Walker, of New York, is president of the Hunt-Ala. Manufacturing Company, which has taken over the Huntsville Knitting Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Geo. P. Cooper, of Huntsville, is secretary and treasurer of the Hunt-Ala. Manufacturing Company, which has taken over the Huntsville Knitting Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Max W. Higgins has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Roanoke Mills No. 2, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to accept a similar position at the end hand in weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

T. F. Spencer, treasurer of the Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark., will hereafter be manager also.

T. M. Manley, who has served in various capacities for the Morse Chain Company for about 20 years, has recently been appointed manager of the district including the Mohawk Valley, Northern New York, Vermont, Western Massachusetts, and North Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Manley's headquarters are at Ithaca, New York, the main office and works of the Morse Chain Company.

Lineberger-Evans.

A. C. Lineberger, Jr., of Belmont, N. C., and Miss Lillian Nunn Evans, of Shuqualak, Miss., are to be married February 25th. Mr. Lineberger is secretary and treasurer of the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C., and one of the most prominent young mill men in Gaston county.

Obituary

J. W. Newton

J. W. Newton, president of the Trio Manufacturing Company, Forsythe, Ga., died suddenly Monday night. He was 76 years old.

Eugene Beam.

Eugene Beam, age 35, master mechanic at the Ridge and Pinkney Mills, Gastonia, N. C., was shot and killed by Will M. Davis, also of Gastonia.

Mr. Beam had been master mechanic at the above mills for several years and was highly regarded by his employers.

C. T. Hughes.

C. T. Hughes, superintendent of weaving at the Hillside Mills, La-Grange, Ga., was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Greenville, S. C. His wife and child were slightly injured.

Mr. Hughes was 42 years of age. He was formerly connected with the Victor-Monaghan Mills, and Judson Mills, Greenville, and had been at the Hillside Mills for the past two years.

Foreign Textile Conditions

London, Eng. — Quarterly bulletin of International Cotton Federation states Austrian spinning industry is stagnant due to smaller demand and low prices in German market. Business in Belgium is difficult and manufacturers' trading prices are leaving spinners reduced margin of profit. American section in Great Britain in past few months worked average of 30 hours a week while French industry is quiet.

There is no improvement in home business and decided falling off in export trade. In Hungary, during 1927, spindles increased to 135,000 from 112,000 in 1926.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Meridian, Miss.—The Meridian Knitting Mills has let contract for an addition to its plant.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Powell Knitting Company, which has plans for enlarging its plant, as noted, expect to let contract this week for the first unit, to cost \$100,000.

Salisbury, N. C.—A new dyeing, bleaching and finishing plant is to be established at Salisbury by the Southeastern Dye and Bleachery Works, according to announcement by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. T. H. McKay, formerly of Providence, R. I., will be president. Work is to be started soon on the plant, which is to cost \$50,000, and which will be equipped for handling both yarns and goods.

Swainsboro, Ga.—Rumors are persistent that Swainsboro is to have a cotton mill soon, and it is understood that plans are now under way to assure the location here of a 15,000 spindle yarn mill.

Promoters are looking for a site in this section, and it is said they have been favorably impressed with Swainsboro as an ideal location.

The identity of the promoters is not known, but it is said New England capital is proposing the project.

Graniteville, S. C.—J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, have been commissioned by the Graniteville Manufacturing Company to investigate and report on the feasibility of building a central steam power plant to supply power to Graniteville, Hickman, Vaucluse, Warren Mills and Gregg Dyeing Company. Some of these units, particularly Gregg Dyeing Company, are large users of process steam.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Hunt-Ala. Manufacturing Company, a new corporation, has taken over the operation of the old Huntsville Knitting Mills, and is actively engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. Incorporators are George W. Walker, of New York, secretary-treasurer, and George P. Cooper, of Huntsville, vice-president. All financial difficulties of the old concern have been adjusted and the business placed on a sound basis with prospects of a most satisfactory year, according to the management.

Huntsville, Ala.—Dadeville and Russellville have been added to the list of Alabama towns that will get cotton mills of from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles, to be established by the Alabama Mills Company, which is financed by Caldwell & Co., of Nashville, the Alabama Power Co., and citizens in the towns that will get the mills.

So far the Alabama towns that have met the conditions of the corporation and will secure mills are Albertville, Boaz, Clanton, Centreville, Dadeville, Jasper, Haleyville, Eufaula, Guntersville, Russellville and Wetumpka.



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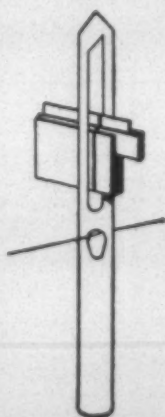
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Scott, Va.—It is understood here that the New York Braid Company, 243 W. 17th St., New York, will establish a plant here.

Douglasville, Ga.—It is understood that the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, reporting as planning a branch plant here, have decided to abandon the idea.

New Holland, Ga.—The Pacolet Manufacturing Company's plant here has begun construction of a monitor roof, which will cover practically the entire top of the great building.

The monitor roof will furnish much more light in the upper story, and add to the ventilation of the mill.

According to present plans, as announced by D. W. Anderson, an official of the company, a large sign is to be erected on the monitor when it is finished, bearing the name of the mill.

Huntsville, Ala.—Erwin Manufacturing Company has booked an order from the J. C. Penny Company for 1,000 cases of cotton knit underwear, which is said to be the largest order of the kind ever placed here. It runs to considerably more than \$100,000, it is estimated, and will keep the Erwin mill busy for some time to come.

The Erwin mill has not curtailed its production during the present season of general dullness in the cotton goods market and is not likely to cut down on its time, according to L. O. Erwin, general manager.

Tatum, Pinkham & Greey, of N. Y., are selling agents for this mill, it is said.

Lexington, N. C.—A 100-machine hosiery manufacturing plant has been secured for Lexington, it has been learned here. The new plant is to be designed to manufacture men's fancy hose. An outside capitalist, who spent some time in Lexington recently, looking over the field here, decided definitely to locate the new plant in Lexington. It is understood that local capital will erect a suitable building to be leased by the new concern.

The proposed new hosiery mill plant building is to be of factory construction, by 50 by 150 feet, with an "L" 50 by 100 feet to provide a dye house. The promoter of the new industry is expected to return to Lexington soon for the purpose of signing contract for the lease of the new building to be erected.

Martinsville, Va.—Representatives of new mills that have been organized in Martinsville, spent several days there last week in the interest of their companies. Francis A. Walton, of Chattanooga, who is to move a rayon underwear plant to Martinsville, following negotiations with Martinsville citizens who accepted his proposition, was in Martinsville, and a contract was

signed with Finley & McCoy to begin construction of the first unit of their operations within the next few days. The plans call for a building constructed of brick, steel and frame material, 64 by 100 feet in size and three stories in height, which will contain approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space. A smaller structure, to be used as the dyeing house, will be 40 by 70 feet in size, adjacent to the main structure. The building will be located on the lot at Bridge and Henry streets.

The buildings equipped will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000 when completed. Ninety days will be required to get it ready for occupancy by the new textile organization, which will probably be known as the Walton Manufacturing Company. Application for a charter for the concern already has been made by F. A. Walton, who will serve as president of the concern.

Representatives of the new Martinsville Silk Corporation were among other visitors. They supervised the installation of machinery in the company's plant on Fayette street.

Lexington, N. C.—H. Gould Welborn, sportswear manufacturer, of this city, has entered suit in Davidson county superior court against the Statesville Cotton Mills Company for \$100,000.

Breach of contract is among the allegations of the complaint filed with the clerk of court.

The plaintiff alleges that in 1924 he entered into a contract with the Statesville mill to furnish the S. Welborn Yarn Company, of New York, with an exclusive yarn design.

In order to secure a debt of \$35,000 said to have been owed by the yarn concern to the mill, it is alleged that the company secured his personal endorsement to notes and thereafter refused to furnish any more yarn, but sold its products to a competitor and caused failure of the yarn company with heavy losses.

Easley, S. C.—A 25,000 spindle mill, costing between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, will be erected in Pickens county, two miles from Easley, by the

McKissick interests. This verifies the reports first carried in these columns several weeks ago. Announcement that the Hendrick's

tract has been purchased was made by the management of the Alice Mills, at Easley.

Machinery for the new plant is said to have been purchased by A. F. McKissick on a recent trip to New England. Used machinery will for the most part be used in the plant, it is understood, although no announcement as to the type of mill, etc., has been made.

A modern village will be erected about the new mill, it is understood.

Plans for the plant are to be drawn in the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville. It is presumed that the contract will be let some time during the spring.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Yarns Corporation of America, with headquarters in New York City, will begin actual construction of its rayon converting mill in Spartanburg immediately. It will be built on Williams street on the Piedmont and Northern Railway right of way near the corporate limits.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., have been placed in charge of construction and will break ground at once.

The mill will consist of three buildings, or units, primarily, and the dyeing and converting plant will be built first, the others to follow as soon as possible. In four months this first unit should be in operation, it was announced. The entire plant will cover approximately 50,000 square feet, with the first unit occupying about half this space.

R. Grisman is president of the company and M. Mindlin is treasurer. The main offices are located in plant No. 1 at 40 West Twentieth street, New York City.

The Yarns Corporation of America was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York January 15, 1927, and represents a merger of three competing concerns—the Grisman company, Aibel Bros., Mindlin & Gross, Inc., and the Commercial Rayon Dyeing Company, Inc.

The corporation is now operating three plants—one in New York (Continued on Page 27)

DRYING SERVICE

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These differences in requirements require differences in the design of drying machinery. Our representatives are practical textile men. They are available for consultation, and will be glad to submit a report on the drying problems in your plant.

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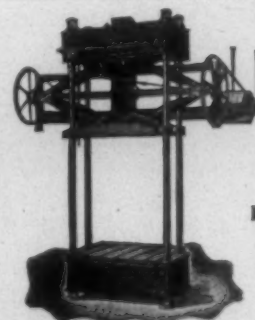
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

David Clark Has Vital Message

(Forest City, N. C., Courier)

"Textile Night" at the Kiwanis Club brought out a large representation of officials and others from every textile mill in the county, and all were much pleased with the stirring and optimistic speech of Mr. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, who brought out many telling points of interest to the textile representatives present. Mr. Clark, thoroughly conversant with the textile situation, made no set speech, but just brought to the attention of his hearers a message that proved interesting and instructive. He was introduced by Mr. G. V. Frye, of the Florence Mills, who said among other things, that in his estimation, Mr. Clark knew more about the textile situation than any man he knew, and had done more to promote better conditions than any one single man he knew of.

After a few complimentary remarks, Mr. Clark said he would discuss the textile interests—past, present and future. Going away back to the very inception of the race in Saxony, the speaker traced its history and that of cotton textiles down to the present. Driven out of England by unjust taxation, a large

number came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. Later, learning the advantages of the Piedmont section, about one-half of them came to the Carolinas and have prospered until today they lead the nation in the industry. The speaker also told of why the industry has come to the South, discussed wage and living problems and child labor laws, showing very conclusively that better conditions exist in the South.

In discussing the so-called depression in the textile industry, Mr. Clark stated that the retail sales in January have been the largest on record. The public is buying, but Mr. Clark thinks there is a concerted move upon the part of certain interests to drive the price of cotton down so as to dislodge what is still held by the farmers at a low price. Stating that Southern mill men prefer to have cotton stay up in price, the speaker declared that he thought cotton would advance in the spring. He also declared that, in his opinion, there is not now an overproduction of cotton goods.

Mr. Clark touched upon a very vital question in discussing the question of bringing mills down from the North, declaring that many promoters were unloading a lot of junk on many of our towns which were over anxious to secure new industries. "Don't take stock just for the sake

of a new mill," said Mr. Clark, "but buy new machinery and start with new equipment." There are too many promoters in the South now, according to the speaker. He also deplored the activity of Paul Blanshard, socialist agitator now fermenting trouble in the South.

Mr. Clark created a sensation when, digressing from his subject, he gave a warning against the practices of certain colleges in breaking down the fabric of decency and modesty in the teaching of psychoanalysis, quoting just one set of questions propounded to young ladies from one of the text books which shocked and startled his audience. He went on record as deploring such teaching and advised that we adhere closer to the coveted heritage, principles and ideals practiced by our forefathers.

Mr. Clark made a profound impression in his masterful speech and was roundly cheered and given a rising vote of thanks for his appearance at the club.

Cotton Consumed In January

Washington, D. C. — Cotton consumed during January, the Census Bureau announced totaled 582,417 bales of lint and 54,471 bales of linters compared with 543,598 of lint

and 51,844 of linters in December and 603,242 of lint and 55,048 of linters in January last year.

Cotton on hand January 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,706,983 bales of lint and 228,436 of linters and 202,370 of linters on December 31 and 7,852,074 of lint and 163,597 of linters on January 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,014,029 bales of lint and 57,690 of linters compared with 5,655,736 of lint and 55,753 of linters on December 31 and 6,158,508 of lint and 59,343 of linters on January 31, last year.

Imports for January totalled 41,445 bales compared with 41,221 in December and 56,939 in January last year.

Sees New Designs in Cotton Prints

Washington, D. C.—A new era in the designing of cotton print goods was forecast by E. C. Morse, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, at a meeting of the joint committee on new uses for cotton just held at the Bureau of Standards. In substantiation of the forecast a selection of cotton print goods was displayed to the committee. The conference was held for the purpose of exchanging

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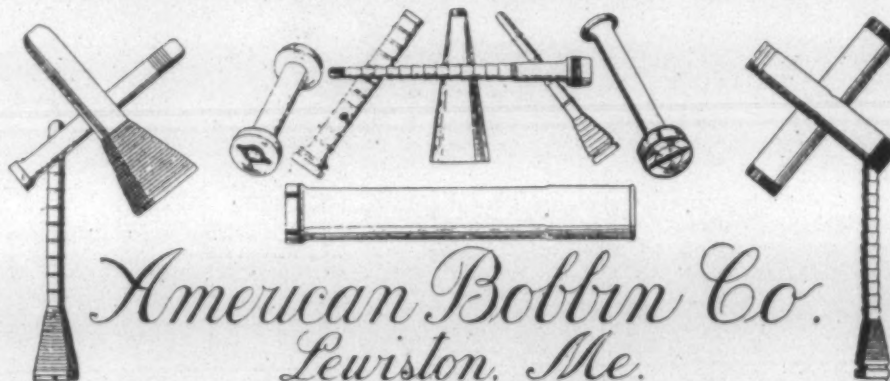
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FOSTER WINDER

SPOOLS

TWISTER
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS
OF ALL KINDS

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BETTER ON THE
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opinions and reporting progress made by sub-committees.

L. F. McKay, of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, outlined in detail his association's views of the committee.

Mr. McKay stated that the exchange was extremely anxious to co-operate in any movement which would further the use of cotton. It has already arranged to distribute information made available through the Cotton-Textile Institute.

He stated that the campaign to promote the use of "certified seed" was progressing successfully.

E. T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division, Department of Commerce, told the committee that a new and comprehensive list of cloths and their uses had been compiled and arrangements completed for having it published. The list, Pickard said, was compiled from replies received from over 12,000 questionnaires.

Three publications have been compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and are ready for distribution.

The joint committee on new uses of cotton was formed in the summer of 1927 to coordinate the work of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and the Cotton-Textile Institute.

January Production Shows Reduction

Production of standard cotton cloths during January continued on a reduced basis, according to statistics for the month just compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The Association's report covers a period of four weeks.

Average weekly production in January was practically the same as it was in December when there were substantial reductions in mill operations, partly through extensive suspensions during the Christmas holidays.

Production during January amounted to 297,669,000 yards. Sales amounted to 194,114,000 yards, and shipments were 266,947,000 yards.

Stocks on January 31st were 367,223,000 yards, and unfilled orders amounted to 313,893,000 yards.

These statistics are compiled from yardage reports made by 23 groups to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These consolidated reports represent data on upwards of 300 classifications of standard cotton goods, a large part of the total production of such fabrics in the United States.

Complete statistics on production, sales and shipments for the year 1927, and of stocks and unfilled orders at the end of the year are given in a summary which is attached:

Production Statistics, 1927

	Thousands of Yards					
	Pro- duction	Sales	Ship- ments	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Weeks Sold Ahead
January	228,933	376,811	259,955	216,212	441,799	3.94
February	232,611	270,644	258,303	190,520	454,140	4.53
March (5 wks.)	277,052	296,165	305,134	162,438	445,171	5.10
April	237,185	252,301	222,942	176,681	474,530	5.02
May	231,874	328,144	230,665	177,890	572,009	6.80
June (5 wks.)	279,456	179,060	269,723	187,623	481,346	5.25
July	229,097	215,730	239,193	177,527	457,883	4.89
August*	245,605	255,992	224,915	201,217	491,960	4.73
September (5 wks.)	346,902	333,607	346,199	201,920	479,368	4.00
October**	331,854	225,560	293,411	257,011	432,447	2.11
November	321,621	193,871	286,097	292,535	340,221	0.59
December (5 wks.)***	372,042	374,581	328,076	336,501	386,726	0.67
Total	3,334,232	3,302,466	3,261,613			

*Beginning with the week ended August 27 and thereafter production reported to the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., was included in these figures. This accounts for the large increase in volume for August and subsequent months and the quantity figures for these months are not comparable with the preceding months.

**Beginning with October, a still further enlargement of the basis for the statistics was made by the inclusion of three additional fabric groups, making a total of twenty-three groups now represented in these reports.

***The figures for sales and shipments for December, and stock at the end of December, have been revised because of an error in the original compilation of these items for one of the twenty-three constituent groups.

Effort To Popularize Cotton Dresses

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton style and cotton dress contests will feature the 1928 convention of the South Carolina Teachers' Association, which will be held in Textile Hall here March 29 to 31. The contests, it is expected, will do much toward promoting the wearing of cotton apparel in this State. Miss Lillian C. Hoffman, head of the home economics division of the South Carolina Department of Education, has arrived in Greenville to arrange for the contests.

One young woman from each county in South Carolina will compete in the cotton style contest, which will be held on the night of March 29. Each participant is to make the garments she wears in the show, the materials to be of cotton. The county representatives will be selected in county contests to be held the week of March 12. Local school contests will be held the week of March 5 to select representatives to the county contests.

The contest will be given under the auspices of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina. Three cash prizes will be awarded.

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assist in producing superior textiles at no increased cost.

Ask your supply man or write our technical expert.



The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs
Wyandotte, Michigan

Night Operation Is Only Temporarily Profitable For Mills

(Continued from Page 18)

These tabulations indicate that well run mills now operating 55 hours per week, and maintaining their own villages can reduce their total costs about 2 per cent by operating two shifts. On some of the leading print cloth constructions this represents about five thirty-seconds of one cent per yard.

In itself, this 2 per cent reduction in cost is not sufficient inducement to warrant a mill in enlarging its village and incurring fixed charges which must be borne permanently by the daytime product in case they later decide to discontinue their night shift.

Double Shift, Not Double Profit.

Some executives, who know that the reduction in cost due to night operation is comparatively slight, give as their reason for starting two shifts, the fact that they will get double the product on which to make a profit. This is practically true, but it does not follow that they will double their profit.

When the number of spindles in any one mill is compared with over 36,000,000 spindles in place in the United States, the ratio looks so small that it is easy to conclude that the market can absorb the extra product very easily without affecting the price. However, results from actual practice do not bear this out. The increased product is not spread over the whole industry, but is confined to the fabrics of the particular mill, and an effort is made to sell it to that mill's regular customers.

In order to bring out clearly the sensitiveness of the market to excess production, we have prepared a chart showing the spindle hours operated according to government reports and the corresponding margin between cotton and cloth prices. From this margin the manufacturer has to pay operating costs and get a profit if possible.

Excess Production Kills Margin

A study of this chart shows clearly that even a moderate increase in production above the market's requirements results in a substantial drop in the margin available to cover manufacturing costs and profit. During the past five years there has been a tendency for the margin to improve, if the active spindle hours remain below eight billion per month. When, however, the spindle activity reaches eight and one-half billion spindle hours per month, the manufacturing margin drops sharply.

The importance of these drops in the manufacturing margin on print cloth, following 5 to 10 per cent excess production, may be better realized when we recall that a profit of three cents per pound on print cloth is very satisfactory. The drop in margin resulting from only moderate over-production in 1926 was eight cents and in 1913 more than that.

Curtailment, of course, brings somewhat higher cost because of the fixed overhead. It is interesting, however, to note that the amount of

curtailment necessary to correct the market situation and avoid these serious drops in the manufacturing margin, would not increase the cost on this class of goods one cent per pound.

The Horse and the Oats

The market situation today may be illustrated by the following experience:

When I was a boy in high school, my father, who was a contractor, owned a number of horses. The men who cared for them never liked to get around early enough to allow the horses sufficient time to eat before starting out mornings. Accordingly, I was granted permission to install an automatic device which would operate nights, and gave the horses plenty to eat before the men arrived.

This was operated by an alarm clock and at the proper time opened a chute which delivered grain to each manger. It worked fine for several weeks until one of the horses tricked the device. Somehow, he managed to open the chute which led to the grain bin up stairs, and he got into his manger and stole all the grain from the bin.

When his driver arrived in the morning the horse stood in oats knee deep. His head was lifted high in the air for he had eaten so many he didn't even want to look at more. The horse recovered after a while, and night operation was discontinued permanently.

Many cloth buyers are in a position today comparable with this horse. They have had cotton cloth offered them so far in excess of their requirements that they do not even want to look at more and a reduction of prices below cost will not induce them to do so.

If only one mill in ten adopts a day and night schedule, the extra production causes a very marked reduction in the manufacturing margin. The only exception we have been able to find was during the abnormal market of the war period. This war period was probably the only time in recent years when night operation by a large group of mills on staple fabrics resulted in more than a temporary increase in their net profit.

Selling Agent a Sure Winner.

The third advantage expected from night operation is to have twice the volume of sales by which to double the profit of the selling house. Owing to the arrangements usually existing between mills and their selling agents, this extra profit is usually realized even though the mill's total profit may be reduced.

Example: Suppose a mill is running day times producing 1,000,000 pounds of print cloth per quarter, selling it for 48c per pound and making a net profit of 5c per pound after paying four per cent selling commission. The following results would obtain:

Total sales per quarter	\$480,000
Net profit for the mill	50,000
Commissions paid selling house	19,200

Now suppose the mill doubles its product by night running and thereby cuts its cost one cent per pound. Suppose also several other mills do the same thus increasing the print cloth available for sale in the mar-

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Lower Costs

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237 West Trade Street,
Telephone Hemlock 20.

W. F. Cochrane,
City Ticket Agent
R. H. Graham,
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

ket 8 or 10 per cent. On the basis of past experience, this would soon result in a drop of at least four cents per pound in the selling price if the price of cotton remained the same. Then the following results would obtain:

Total sales 2,000,000 Lbs., at 44c per Lb.= \$880,000 per Quarter.

Net profit for mill at 2c per Lb.= \$40,000 per Quarter.

Commissions paid selling house at 4 per cent=\$35,200 per Quarter.

Certain Disadvantages.

Having considered in some detail each of three advantages expected from night operation, it may be well to mention a few of the disadvantages frequently encountered.

1. Most operatives prefer to work days and skilled workers can usually find day time employment. The result is that the mill starts out with a handicap running nights.

2. Unless the labor supply is unusually large, the organization of a new night force causes temporary shortage and results in bidding between mills for help, thus increasing the cost to each.

3. The quality of work produced at night is not so good, resulting in more second quality cloth.

4. The machinery is not so well cared for when run two shifts.

5. Industrial accidents are more frequent on night work.

6. The extra investment in a larger village carries with it fixed charges which must be paid out of the profit on the day time operation if the mill finds it advisable to discontinue night operation.

In view of the slight reduction in manufacturing cost and the very detrimental effect on the market of excess production, it seems evident that during normal periods of business, night operation does not permanently pay textile mills.

MILL ITEMS

(Continued from Page 23)

City, where the main office is located, one in Brooklyn and one in Allentown, Pa. These plants are equipped with modern machinery for processing rayon yarn.

Selma, Ala.—The California Cotton Mills are preparing to increase the output of the seine and hose twine department, located at Uniontown, Ala. Through the installation of 20,000 additional spindles production of the plant will be increased from about 50,000 pounds to 6,000,000 per year. This department was established a little more than a year ago as an experiment and has proven very successful. The additional equipment will be installed as soon as possible, Mr. Corley says.

The California Cotton Mills are also organizing a new subsidiary corporation, which will acquire the properties of two Eastern companies now operating five large wadding and batting plants, according to announcement by J. M. Corley, Southern manager. The new company will be known as the National Automobile Fiber Company. The California Cotton Mills, have for a number of years, held exclusive patents on automobile upholstery wadding and padding processes and has leased its patents to various companies on a

royalty basis. They are now expanding operations toward direct contact with the manufacturers. The new company is taking over the plants of the Little Falls Fiber Company, Little Falls, N. Y., and the Brintonall Manufacturing Company, Detroit.

The California Cotton Mills, with headquarters at Oakland, Cal., operate one mill there, two here and one at Uniontown.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from Page 14)

responsible for the job at night, taking the day man's place at changing time, stepping in his shoes and wearing them all night. Let them know you expect the same service from them at night as you do your day man and expect the same results and hold them to that. Expect it, it can be done for I happen to be in position to know of mills when night operating is just as good as in day time and the production just as good. These jobs are being run by men who have worked in these mills from 18 to 20 years, they are well known, but they were trained to be relied upon and trusted.

As for second hands in cloth these mills have less than lots of plants that run day time only. Hoping this will be of help to you on this question.

Lifter.

Answer to R. A. B. Weaver.

Editor:

I am at a mill that uses night and day and night gives as good a production as day or better.

Last half of yarn was 98 per cent production, 1 1/4 per cent seconds.

I am overseer of cloth room and shipping, and if he will write me I will give him a few good points, as it will take too much space in the Bulletin. There are more answers to that one question than he should think.

I can furnish him with night picks against day picks on our looms.

F. L. H.

"Arabol"

Under the above caption the Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York, has just issued a reference book dealing with the various products manufactured by the company. The company makes sizing compounds, softeners, soluble oil, sulphonated oils, turkey red oils and a number of other products widely used in Southern mills.

The book, "Arabol" gives complete data on all of the products of the company, with particular reference as to particular uses for each one and will be found of much practical value by mill men. It is handsomely printed and bound and the text arranged so that it is easily used for reference purposes. Copies of the book may be had by addressing the Textile Department Arabol Manufacturing Company, 110 East 42nd Street, New York.

The Arabol Manufacturing Company has long been recognized as a manufacturer of quality products and occupies an outstanding place in its field.

Warp Dressings
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SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

192

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

Spinning Spindle.....Looms.....

Superintendent.....

Carder.....

Spinner.....

Weaver.....

Cloth Room.....

Dyer.....

Master Mechanic.....

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Send for samples to
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Bristol, R. I.

The Testing of Cotton Fabrics

(Continued from Page 5)

Referring to the importance of selvages, he said: "A smart, even, and well-woven selvage usually denotes a smart cloth. When examining selvages, always not the style, as it is of great importance as seen in voiles, venetians, worsted border sateens, and drills for khaki dyeing, which require special selvages.

The demand for "level cloth" was referred to, Mr. Curtis declaring that no manufacturer he had ever known had been able to understand what "level cloth" really was. A great many fabrics in use for home and colonial trade, as well as in some foreign markets, for waterproofing, corset making, shirts, and under-clothing had, owing to special finish, to be quite free from unevenness on the face. The examination of this cloth was most minute, and the manufacturer had to give a guarantee or, in case of fault, make an allowance to the customer. He urged that, in the case of faults, manufacturers and buyers should deal with the issue in a reasonable spirit and endeavor to meet each other fairly.

Fancy Fabrics For Decorative Awnings

(Continued from Page 8)

in section 4. If woven in this form, a simple double cloth would result, joined only at the edges where the filling passes from one layer to the other at the edges. The center would be open like a bag or pillow case. The stitch to retain the two thicknesses together in compact form for service is inserted as shown in section 5 and then the weave will be complete. Thus we will obtain a weave as shown in the diagram at the left, with one set of warp and filling threads necessary to produce a certain pattern. As the weave is plain, the pattern will be limited to stripes or stripes across which other stripes may be extended to produce a check effect. Checkered designs are not so popular at present as stripes or figured effects in the line of fabrics considered. They may be sometime, for awning and garden furniture fabrics altered in style like other fabrics.

Closeness of Texture Assured With The Double Weave.

The double weave assures a closer texture than the single, for with it finer yarns can be used and woven with more picks and warp threads to the inch without making the texture too bulky or weighty.

The closer texture gives the fabric a finer feel and better appearance, although it will have to bring a higher price than the coarser stuff. But the demand is for finer fabrics for this particular service as the custom of having entertainments outside instead of inside the house in good weather is more prevalent.

The main thing sought in the two-ply weaving plan is the adaptability of the colors. The backing, which is shown in the darker lines in the diagram can be all green, brown, gray, or other color, while the face can be brilliantly striped according to the way in which the warp yarns

are colored for the face in the making of the warp.

If the backing filling is a color which can be used for the face as well, only a single shuttle will be needed. If the backing filling is not the desired color for the face as well, a second shuttle will be necessary to carry the face filling. If, instead of a striped face, a check effect is made, a third shuttle will be required, thus producing a fabric with a single backing color, and a checkered face.

Trend of Sales of Cotton, Silks and Rayon Piece Goods

(Continued from Page 12)

compared with the data for the similar period of 1926, the following changes are to be noticed: In 1927, organdy amounted to 5 per cent, as compared with 3.5 in 1926, or an increase of 45 per cent was shown in that fabric. Printed heavy cottons declined 4 per cent, ginghams, 21 per cent, striped broadcloth 50 per cent, cotton crepe mixed with rayon or silk 31 per cent, plain cotton 8 per cent, in their relative importance in 1927 contrasted with 1926. Rayon voiles, satins and yarn dyed increased respectively 83 per cent, 44 per cent and 47 per cent, giving a total increase of 32 per cent in the relative importance of rayon fabrics in 1927.

A comparison between the relative importance of fabrics in spring and summer, against the fall months, indicates the season for which they are particularly well adapted. The relative value of sales of the following fabrics decreased during the fall months: Organdy and Swiss from 5 per cent to 2 per cent; voile, dimity and bastite from about 20 per cent to 7 per cent; rayon voiles from 6.4 to 2.7; rayon yarn dyed from 2.2 to 1 per cent. The fabrics, on the other hand, that showed an increase, are: Heavy cotton prints from 21.5 to 34.4; ginghams from 3 per cent to 5 per cent; wool-like fabrics from 1 per cent to 4½ per cent; cotton crepes and plisse from about 4 per cent to about 5 per cent; rayon satins from 4 per cent to 5 per cent; plain-colored cotton from 14 to 15 per cent.

The complete report contains comprehensive statistical data illustrated by charts on the following points: The popularity of different fabrics in exclusive, average and popular-price stores; the trend of sales of fabrics in cities of more than 500,000 population and in cities with less than 25,000 population, as well as in stores located in the East, in the South and in the Middle West of this country. The volume of business done at different price ranges will be shown in exclusive and popular-price stores for eleven fabrics, such as crepe de chine, cotton prints, rayon voiles, etc. The final report will be mailed to the members of the association early in March. The piece goods' studies, however, are to be continued periodically to indicate several times a year the trend of sales of different fabrics. It is also planned to study such trends as reflected by the ready-to-wear departments of retail stores.

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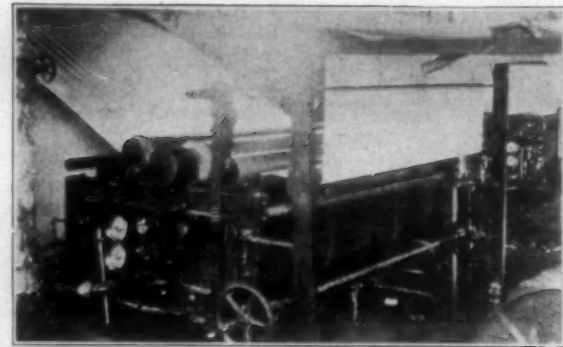
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Methodist Conference Answers Bishop Cannon

(Continued from Page 6)

the constitution of the board of temperance and social service, and that no utterance of our discipline bears and such application to cotton mill conditions in the South as implied in the language of the appeal.

"(3) Whatever theoretical knowledge the signers of the appeal may have had and however sincere the motives of each and all of them, it is a fact that a number of them have stated that they signed as following the lead of Bishop Cannon or Dr. Worth E. Tippy, and have disclaimed personal knowledge of the situation and few have attempted to defend their signatures.

"(4) The effect of the appeal was damaging to the work of the Methodist Church in South Carolina and contiguous territory, and but for the acceptance by those concerned of the statement issued by this commission would have tended to do all the harm we feared and expressed.

"(5) Even if the theories expressed in the appeal should have been those of ultimate objective the time, form and manner of approach were ill advised and would tend only to defeat any good ends proposed.

"(6) Our belief that the mill village, as being developed in the South, the best opportunity for mill people in this stage of textile development and that whatever improvements may be needed, there is no sound reason for calling for its abolition remains unshaken and we shall continue our efforts to bring about ideal conditions presenting the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the solution of all ills, ever striving for the advancement of the Kingdom of God.

"(7) The commission on industry sees that problem of the industrial center and has a Christian interest in it. It has set its hand and heart to the task of solution. It is endeavoring to work out this solution by the heartiest and most sympathetic co-operation among employers, employees and the church. The citizens of these communities, together with the owners of the plants and church, working in harmony can solve these problems much more surely and much more satisfactorily if not confused by the utterances of those not in direct contact with the situation. The appeal was calculated to destroy this spirit of co-operation, community interest and effort by driving a wedge between and splitting asunder employee and employer, defeating the very purpose for which the church in South Carolina is working. Hence the commissions reply to the appeal.

"We invite study of conditions and intelligent help through conference to reach the wisest conclusions, most effective methods and proper objectives in an expanding and developing service, but we deprecate efforts of any person or group, no matter how able, intelligent or outstanding, issuing appeals through the press, or otherwise, without conference and consultation with employers, employees and religious workers engaged in the area at which such are directed.

"(Signed), P. F. Kilgo, chairman of the commission on industry and presiding elder of Anderson district; Leo D. Gillespie, secretary commission on industry; R. E. Stackhouse, commission on industry and presiding elder Greenville district; F. Eldon Dibble, commission on industry; George H. Hodges, commission on industry; J. W. Kilgo, commission on industry; J. R. T. Major, presiding elder Cokesbury district; A. N. Brunson, presiding elder Columbia district; T. W. Munnerlyn, presiding elder Rock Hill district; R. F. Morris, presiding elder Spartanburg district; J. W. Speake, conference secretary for industry."

Cotton Cloth Exports Increased Last Year

Washington, D. C. — Exports of cotton cloth, including duck and tire fabrics, rose from 519,300,000 square yards in 1926 to 561,657,000 in 1927 and the value increased from \$74,589,000 to \$76,510,000, a gain of 9.4 per cent in quantity and of 2.6 per cent in value. The average export price per square yard declined from \$0.145 in 1926 to \$0.136 in 1927. The Philippine Islands were the largest export market for cotton cloth (other than duck and tire fabrics) from the United States in both 1926 and 1927. Exports to these islands, however, declined from a total of 1000,578,000 square yards in 1926 to 87,384,000 in 1927.

Cuba, the second largest foreign customer for American cotton cloth, increased its takings from 69,051,000 square yards in 1926 to 79,013,000 in 1927. United States shipments of cotton cloth other than duck and tire fabrics, to all South American countries totaled 115,958,000 square yards in 1927, compared with 113,877,000 in 1926. Compared with exports in 1926, shipments of piece goods from the United States to the Dominican and Haitian republics as well as to Central America registered marked increases in 1927, while exports to Canada showed little change, and shipments to Mexico fell off considerably.

1,280,000 Bales Cotton Used in December

Boston, Mass. — The world consumed about 1,280,000 bales of American cotton, exclusive of linters, during December, against 1,411,000 in November and 1,340,000 in December of last season, according to the Garside Cotton Service. In the five months ending December 31, world consumption was about 6,926,000 bales this season against 6,168,000 in the same period last season.

"In noting the decline from November to December this season," says the Garside Service, "it should be considered that this is largely seasonal, due to the fewer working days in the latter month on account of the holidays. Probably half of the decrease of 131,000 bales from November to December was due to this. Allowing for this seasonal factor, consumption during December was clearly at a rate of well over 1,300,000 in an average month, or on a basis of about 16,000,000 per year. While this represents a sharp

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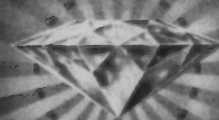
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recession from the 17,000,000 bale rate at which the mills were running earlier in the season, it is still very high.

"The trend of world consumption is still downward, both in this country and abroad. However, in view of the very big consumption in the first five months of the season, it still appears probable that total consumption this season will be at least 15,000,000 bales. Since it appears that the world will use around 8,100,000 bales in the first half of the season, consumption would have to decline to 6,900,000 in the second half to bring consumption in the full season down to 15,000,000. This would mean about 15 per cent less consumption in the second half than in the first half."

New Drum Switches

Three new drum switches are announced by the General Electric Company for use with squirrel-cage and slip-ring motors. They have been designed particularly for the control of small cranes, hoists, machine tools, etc., but can be applied to advantage on any work where a small and inexpensive drum switch is desired for the control for the types of motor mentioned.

The CR-3200-1250-A is a primary resistance drum switch for squirrel-cage motors, providing four points forward and four points reverse. It is suitable for motors that do not have an overhauling load; that is, on hoists, this switch can be used where worm gearing or automatic mechanical load brakes are used.

The CR-3200-1250-B is a primary resistance switch for squirrel-cage motors, providing four points forward and one point reverse. This switch is suitable for use where there is an overhauling load; that is, on hoists, this switch should be used where a worm gear or automatic mechanical load brake is not used. In such a case one point reverse is provided so that the motor will exert sufficient torque to prevent excessive speeds when overhauled by the load.

The CR-3202-1308-A is a primary and secondary reversing switch for slip-ring motors, providing five points reverse. It is suitable for starting duty or speed-regulating duty, and for use with 220-, 440- and 550-volt motors, rated 15 horsepower and less, where a five point switch would be chosen.

All three switches have the same frames, but the cylinder developments are different. Horizontal handle, vertical handle, and rope wheel and spring return attachment are interchangeable.

Carolinas Show Gain Of 20 Per Cent in Power Used

Raleigh, N. C.—While consumption of electricity throughout the United States during the year 1927 showed an increase of only 8 per cent over 1926, its use in Piedmont North and South Carolina increased approximately 20 per cent. In the two Carolinas as a whole the increase is estimated at 15 per cent, with the territory of the Southeast showing a total of consumption exceeding that

for any other section of the country.

According to figures compiled by the United States geological survey the total output for 1927 was 79,723,000,000 kilowatt-hours while the production in 1926 was 73,791,000,000 kilowatt-hours. In December of the year just closed the output was 7,184,000,000 kilowatt-hours, establishing a record in that the production was for the first time exceeded seven billion kilowatt-hours, establishing a record watt-hours.

As stated in the report of the geological survey "these figures are indicative of the tremendous increase in the use of electricity in recent years." In the swiftly mounting totals of consumption in the Carolinas, surpassing other sections of the country, is seen the tremendous expansion of power-consuming industries in the two States. Augmenting increased industrial uses are the extensions of power lines into hundreds of the smaller communities of the Carolinas; the year 1927 probably saw a record growth in that line.

The month of December was marked by a notable shift from the use of hydro power in the Carolinas. In November the hydro power output in North Carolina was 73,495,000 kilowatt hours while in December it was 123,544,000 kilowatt hours. In

Protests Order For Prison Mail Bag Fabric

Washington, D. C.—The Post Office Department plans to purchase 4,250,000 yards of cotton duck, at a total cost of \$1,415,000, from the mill of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta during the fiscal year beginning July 1, provision for this being included in the annual appropriation bill for the department, which was introduced in the House. The manufacture of 1,450,000 new mail bags will be undertaken for the year.

Hearings before the Appropriations Committee, which were made public with introduction of the bill, show that the Post Office Department has registered vigorous protest against a compulsory order to purchase its canvas from the Atlanta prison mill, regardless of open market conditions.

H. H. Billany, fourth assistant postmaster-general, told the committee that in his opinion advertisements for duck should be placed, obliging the Atlanta mill to compete with private manufacturers in securing any contract.

Correspondence between the department and the Budget Bureau was introduced, in which postal officials estimated that in three years they had been compelled to pay \$400,000 more to the Federal mill at Atlanta for supplies of cotton duck than they would have spent if contracts had been placed with private producers.

Mr. Billany vigorously protested against a suggestion that mail bags be manufactured at the Atlanta prison, saying they can be made cheaper by the department's shop in Washington.

The department is spending \$1,051,000 for duck with the Atlanta mill this year, and last year spent \$744,000.



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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet during the week. Demand was limited and production continued on a smaller basis. Stocks and unfilled orders showed a further slight increase. Curtailment in most lines is estimated at around 20 per cent, in some cases more.

A very good business in tire fabrics was reported, some of the larger mills now having sold up from three to five months ahead. A little better business on finished goods was also noted, this being true of wash goods, toweling and some of the colored goods lines. Trade in domestics was kept on a hand to mouth basis. Ticking and gingham were being held "on memorandum," sales being subject to prices named when fall lines are opened.

Some of the larger denim mills have sold from four to six weeks ahead. Profit margins on unfinished goods are very unsatisfactory. Prices were a little better toward the end of the week.

Business in gray goods was more diversified and more nearly an approximation of output than was true of the preceding week. Prices have steadied a little, raw cotton being of some little help, but the gains shown were the result of placing business that had been long deferred. Several constructions of print cloth yarn goods sold. A few of the lighter weight bag sheetings were in demand. The tire fabric business continued good. The wash goods demand centered largely on printed specialties and the demand for the better grades of rayons showed improvement. Some bleached cottons were sold and a few of the colored lines were moved.

February and March sales of print cloths were frequent on many of the leading constructions, among which 80 squares stood out and sold at 10½¢. Buyers covered for the delivery on 64x60s at 7½¢, 60-48s at 6½¢, 68x72s at 8½¢ and 72x76s at 9½¢. Bids were out for more during the latter part of the week with evidence that the market had risen ½¢ to ¾¢. Sales of 8.20-yard were made at 6½¢, 27-inch 64x60s at 5½¢, 28-inch at 5½¢ and 6.60-yard at 6½¢.

One of the features of the week was the activities in carded broadcloths, which lasted a few days, while it was possible to get goods at under present quotations. Several million yards of goods were cleaned out on the basis of the slightly lower levels. There were bids for additional goods after the market had been advanced slightly from the quotations at which this trading had been done. The policy with most houses on the regular staple lines of finished goods, is to quote their last prices as nominally unchanged, on the basis that no particular good could be accomplished by making revisions right now. The big merchants have been convinced that it would be best, to wait another month, to see what develops by that

time. On the other hand, it is commonly known on the street, that where buyers are willing to take on a fair quantity of finished goods of many varieties, they often find the seller receptive, if not awaiting him with a proposition.

Bleached goods have been very quiet, with competition to get what business there is, exceedingly keen.

In fine goods a number of reports were in the market referring to a few large sales of plain constructions. Quotations on the transactions were understood to be somewhat under regular levels, the market remaining unchanged after the goods were taken. Other orders were small and most of them for quick delivery. There were instances of buyers finding mills disposed to permit them to cover on their needs through the next five to eight weeks at the rate of 10 per cent weekly, taking the chance that a sufficient demand would prevail close to May to exhaust the yardage on uncomplete orders.

Printed dimities and printed batistes continued to sell steadily, with a number of the aggressive houses, with floral patterns leading by far, in the business that has been placed. Some state that the tendency is more toward the "modernistic" flower, whereas others are stressing more the Liberty print idea. Everything, however, is neat in appearance. Some of the geometrics are going fairly well, but these are of the more simple type.

Sales for the week in the Fall River print cloth market have been the best in several months, estimated between 80,000 and 90,000 pieces. Approximately 50,000 pieces have been 36-inch low counts. There was moderate trading in other numbers with mills holding firm to market quotations. Narrow prints were in demand with fair sales reported. Inquiry was reported quite brisk early in the week with bids under the skin generally turned down. Mills are firm in their ideas and refuse concessions.

Increased sales fairly well took care of increased production during week preventing any serious accumulation of stocks. Print cloth mills are now operating slightly better than 50 per cent since the new wage schedule became effective. A few print cloth styles continue scarce particularly 38½-inch, 44x40, 8.20.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	6
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10½
Dress gingham	16½a18½
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	10
Brown sheetings, stand.	12½
Ticking, 8-oz.	22½a24
Denims	18
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½
Kid finished cambrics	8½a 9½
Standard prints	8½

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some improvement was noted in the yarn market during the week. Prices were firmer as the cotton market advanced and there was a better volume of inquiry. Sales were not large, but there were many indications that buyers are becoming more seriously interested in their requirements and most yarn men here believe that a period of better business is not far distant.

Before the close of the week there was a definite advance in carded yarn rates in this market, amounting to a half to a cent a pound, bringing pivotal carded counts back again to the price levels at which they sold during the last week of January. Yarn dealers, in announcing these advances, said that they were based almost entirely on the spinners' decision to try to get more for their yarn, or, failing this, to again reduce their spindle operations by shutting down two or three days a week, if necessary. The yarn dealers admitted that the higher rates would not be accepted by customers without a struggle, so that it remains for trading this week to indicate whether buyers or sellers are to dominate the price situation.

Little change has occurred in buying or inquiry since the first of this month. This applies to carded, combed and mercerized yarns alike. In each of these departments, supply appears to be ample to cover the present restricted demand for yarns. At times there is evidence of oversupply in certain numbers. For example, until recently there was a local oversupply of 30s-2 carded warps. From various sources this count was offered at as low as 37 cents a pound. These offers were also made in New England. The impression created here was that somebody, somewhere, owned a large quantity of 30s-2 carded warps that had to be liquidated. Persistent offering of such an important count largely contributed to weakness in other carded numbers.

With the turn in cotton 10 days ago, distress offerings of carded yarn began gradually to diminish in volume while the spinners became firmer in their asking prices. Still, the momentum of the decline in yarns was not exhausted and at the beginning of last week there were additional reductions in yarn rates here and in other markets. As the recovery movement in cotton was carried beyond midweek, however, spinners commenced asking slightly more and this encouraged the yarn dealers to begin turning down customers' bid prices which were obviously away below replacement values of the yarn.

Southern Two-ply Chain Warps	
8s	31
10s	31 1/2
12s	32 1/2
14s	33
16s	34
20s	36
24s	39
28s	40
30s	41 1/2
40s	50
40s ex.	54
50s	64

Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	31
10s	31 1/2
12s	32
14s	33
16s	34
20s	36
24s	39
30s	41 1/2
36s	48
40s	50
40s ex.	54
50s	63
60s	73
8s	32
10s	33
12s	34
16s	35
20s	37

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	31 1/2
12s	32 1/2
14s	33 1/2
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	39
30s	42
40s	50

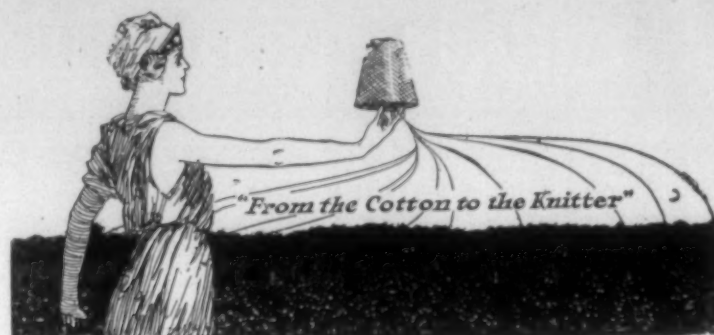
Southern Single Skeins.	
6s	31
8s	31
10s	31 1/2
12s	32
14s	33
16s	34
20s	35 1/2
22s	36
24s	36
26s	38
30s	40
30s	41 1/2

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	31
10s	31 1/2
12s	32
14s	32 1/2
16s	33
20s	34 1/2
24s	35
26s	36
28s	37
30s*	37 1/2
30s	39 1/2
40s	52 1/2

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, etc.—Two-ply	
16s	48
20s	50
30s	58
36s	63
40s	69
50s	74
60s	82
70s	95
80s	1.05

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	41
12s	42
14s	43
18s	44
20s	45
22s	46
24s	49
26s	51
28s	53
32s	56
34s	56
36s	59
38s	61
40s	62
50s	73
60s	82
70s	95

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread-twist Skeins—Two-ply.	
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22s	48
24s	49
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36s	59
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We are in the market for Automatic Underwear Terry Towel Looms, 2x1, and 4x1, 37½" to 52". 4 cell magazine, with and without dobbies. Looms must be in A-1 condition. Address Dominion Fabrics, Ltd., Dunnville, Ontario, Canada.

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